THE

BRITISH CRITIC,

For NOVEMBER, 1809.

Non omnia apud priores meliora, ſed noſtra quoque ætas multa laudanda poſteris tulit. TACITUS.

Our anceſtors muſt not in all things have the preference, our own age alſo has produced many works which poſterity will juſtly praiſe.

ART. I. *The Works of Alexander Pope, Eſq in Verſe and Proſe, containing the principal Notes of Drs. Warburton and Warton, Illuſtrations, and critical and explanatory Remarks, by Johnſon, Wakefield, A. Chalmers, F. S. A. and others. To which are added, now firſt publiſhed, ſome original Letters, with additional Obſervations, and Memoirs of the Life of the Author. By the Rev. William Liſle Bowles, A. M. Prebendary of Saliſbury, and Chaplain to his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales.* 8vo. Ten Volumes. 5l. 5s. All the London Bookſellers. 1807.

TEN years only elapſed between the publication of Dr. Warton's edition of Pope *, and the appearance of that of his poetical pupil, Mr. Bowles; a ſtrong and ſatisfactory teſtimony

* Reviewed in the Brit. Crit. in Nov. 1797, vol. x. p. 506. In the title page of this new edition, the date ſtands 1806, a haſty reference to which has ſometimes made us lay the work aſide,

teſtimony of the regard paid by the public to the works of our Engliſh claſſics. Dr. Warton was evidently pointed out as a proper editor, by the obſervations he had long before publiſhed on the writings of this author: Mr. Bowles, by the feeling and knowledge of the tuneful art, which he had ſo abundantly exemplified in his own writings. In both caſes the choice was good; except that, as we formerly remarked, Dr. W. was called rather too late to the undertaking.

To the care of the proprietors we are probably indebted for the chief part of the portraits which adorn theſe volumes, and of which, as they have omitted it, we will ſubjoin a liſt in a note*: but we ſee with pleaſure that the editor was deciſively for retaining the whole-length ſketch of Pope's figure, becauſe on that ſubject we had given a ſtrong opinion, when it was firſt publiſhed by Warton, in oppoſition to thoſe who had objected to it. (vol. x, p. 509.) Mr. Bowles expreſſes his concurrent ſentiments, more briefly indeed, but with ſufficient clearneſs. "The drawing of Pope's perſon has been retained, not becauſe it is *the libelled ſhape*, but becauſe it is an exact repreſentation, which may gratify curioſity, but ſurely cannot provoke the malignity of ſpleen." *Advert.* In the collection of the works, ſome few things are omitted, which Dr. W. had thought proper to introduce: and if one or two are retained, to which

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aſide, as already paſt its due period; but, in fact, it was not publiſhed till 1807, as appears by the ſubſcription to the poſtſcript; nor even till the middle of the year, as we ſee upon the plates; but, were this otherwiſe, a very little reflection would have been ſufficient to ſatisfy us, that the work is of too great importance in Engliſh literature to be paſſed in ſilence.

* Plates, in all twenty, thus diſpoſed. Vol. I. 1. Pope, by Richardſon. *Title.* 2. The full length ſketch, p. xi. 3. Arabella Fermor, p. 295. 4. Sir Geo. Brown, (Sir Plume,) p. 304. Vol. II. 5. Pope, by Richardſon, in profile. *Title.* 6. James Craggs, Eſq p. 324. 7. Martha Blount, p. 333. 8. Sir William Wyndham, p. 368. Vol. III. 9. Head of Pope from an enamel. *Title.* 10. Lord Cobham, p. 205. 11. Sarah, ducheſs of Marlborough, p. 256. 12. Addiſon, p. 357. Vol. IV. 13. Princeſs of Wales, p. 347. 14. Frederick, Prince of Wales, ib. Vol. VII. 15. Tereſa Blount, p. 180. Vol. VIII. 16. John, Duke of Marlborough, p. 145. 17. Pope's mother, p. 318. Vol. IX. 18. Dr. Swift. *Title.* Vol. X. 19. Mrs. Knight, from her monument, p. 97. 20. Mrs. Nugent, (the ſame lady,) from Sir Godfrey Kneller, p. 117.

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ſimilar objections may be made, we are rather inclined to acquieſce in the editor's reaſons, than to renew a diſpute upon the ſubject *. Many additions have been made to the correſpondence, which muſt, on ſeveral accounts, be intereſting: and the whole publication is handſome, and in general correct.

To proceed to the literary character of the edition, in which Mr. Bowles appears as a biographer, a commentator, and a critic, and, in all theſe offices acquits himſelf, in our opinion, with credit, we ſhall give ſome view of his conduct in each capacity.

As a biographer Mr. B. had certainly an arduous taſk, having to follow Johnſon and Warton, but he has taken the line which prudence and good ſenſe ſuggeſted, of expatiating chiefly upon thoſe points which his predeceſſors had more ſlightly touched, and in this way he has produced more original matter, than a ſubject ſo often and ſo ably handled, ſeemed to promiſe. This appears very remarkably in his account of the lady who is the ſubject of the almoſt unparallelled elegy, beginning, "What beckoning ghoſt" Vol. I. p. 357.

On the real character and ſituation of this lady, he throws more light than had ever been collected before.

"Pope now commenced lover, notwithſtanding his appearance was ill calculated to excite tenderneſs.

"The firſt perſon who ſeems to have engaged his tender feelings, about the year 1709, was the lady diſtinguiſhed by the epithet of *unfortunate*, in his exquiſite elegy, whoſe real hiſtory is ſtill involved in myſterious uncertainty; and concerning whom, as much inquiry has been inſtituted, and with as little ſucceſs, as of the man in the iron maſk. One thing is plain, that he wiſhed little ſhould be known. It is remarkable that Caryl, of Weſt Grinſtead, mentioned in the Rape of the Lock, aſks the queſtion in two letters, but Pope returns no anſwer. It is in vain, after the fruitleſs inquiry of Johnſon and Warton, perhaps, to attempt further elucidation; but I ſhould think myſelf unpardonable, not to mention what I have heard, though I cannot vouch for its truth. Pope hints, in one place, that ſhe was the ſame lady, on whom the Duke of Buckingham wrote his ſong entitled, 'To a Lady retiring to a Convent.' The verſes prove that ſhe was nobly allied; and as the Duke of Buckingham was a man very far from exemplary in his moral character, it is probable that

* See, however, the very proper remark of Mr. Bowles on a paſſage in Pope's own preface, p. 10.

an intimacy might have exiſted between them, and on her he might have written his dialogue * between 'an elderly Swain and a young Shepherdeſs.'

"The ſtory which was told to Condorcet by Voltaire, and by Condorcet to a gentleman of high birth and character, from whom I received it, is this;—That her attachment was not to Pope, or to any Engliſhman of inferior degree, but to a young French prince of the blood royal, Charles Emmanuel, Duke of Berry, whom, in early youth, ſhe had met at the court of France. In 1710, if we give this date to the elegy, the Duke of Berry muſt have been in his twenty-fourth year, being born in 1686.

The verſes certainly ſeem unintelligible, unleſs they allude to ſome connexion, to which her higheſt hopes, though nobly connected herſelf, could not aſpire. What other ſenſe can be given to theſe words?

"Why bade ye elſe, ye pow'rs, her ſoul aſpire,
Beyond the vulgar flight of low deſire?
AMBITION firſt ſprang from your bright abodes,
The glorious fault of angels and of gods!"

"She was herſelf of a noble family, or there can be no meaning in the line,

"That once had honour, virtue, *titles*, fame †."

"Under the idea here ſuggeſted, a greater propriety is given to the verſe, which otherwiſe appears ſo tame and common-place.

"'Tis all thou art, and all the PROUD ſhall be."

"It appears ſufficiently from Pope's letter, that ſhe was of a wild and romantic diſpoſition. She left her friends and country, and commenced a ſentimental purſuit after the object in which her ambition and enthuſiaſtic caprice had centered. Having alienated her relations by her wayward conduct, and being diſappointed in the hopes ſhe had formed, ſhe retired voluntarily to a convent." P. xxxi.

The argument from the elegy, that ſhe was high herſelf, yet too ambitious in her love, is irrefragable; but any *undue* intimacy with the Duke of Buckingham, ſeems neither to be implied by his verſes, nor compatible with the loftineſs

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* We do not ſee in the dialogue any foundation for this conjecture. But the verſes to the lady retiring, certainly imply intimacy. *Rev.*

† "It is ſaid, her name was Winſberry."—At page 358, it is "Wainſbury." *Rev.*

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of her feelings. The opening of the elegy implies that she deſtroyed herſelf.

The reader of this life will certainly not riſe from the peruſal with increaſed partiality for the character of Pope; the biographer does not conſider himſelf as retained to gloſs over the conduct of his author, and when any thing reprehenſible appears in it, does not forbear to ſpeak of it in ſuitable terms, but we cannot ſee any ſymptoms of a wiſh to depreciate Pope. It is true that Mr. B. takes part with Addiſon in the diviſion between the two poets, as Blackſtone and others have done, on a due conſideration of the queſtion: but, on the very ſame principles, when Pope is accuſed by Hor. Walpole, without due evidence, Mr. B. becomes his defender.

"One circumſtance is mentioned by H. Walpole, which, if true, was indeed flagitious. Walpole informs Gray that the character of Atoſſa was ſhewn to the Ducheſs of Buckingham, and to the Ducheſs of Marlborough; that Pope received a thouſand pounds from the Ducheſs of Marlborough, promiſing, on theſe terms, to ſuppreſs it; that he took the money, and then publiſhed it.

"It muſt be owned, from the moſt ſolemn aſſertion made of it*, it might ſeem that Pope thought the aſſertion alone ſufficient to prove his adherence to the engagement; but a ſtory ſo baſe ought not for a moment to be admitted, ſolely on the teſtimony of Walpole.

"Pope certainly was not a favourite (on account of political differences) with the Walpoles, though he received civilities from Sir Robert; and till there is other proof beſides the *ex parte* evidence, and ſole aſſertion of Walpole, the ſame candour which made us reject what, upon no better foundation, was ſaid of Addiſon, ought to make us reject, with equal readineſs, the belief of a circumſtance ſo derogatory to the character of Pope. Whatever can be proved ought not to be rejected: whatever has no other foundation but the *ipſe dixit* of an adverſary, is entitled to no regard, particularly when the firſt eſſential of character is in queſtion." P. ci.

On other occaſions alſo, this biographer gives, in very elegant language, the more pleaſing parts of his author's character.

"By the death of Gay and his mother, he loſt not only much of that which ſweetened life, but much which operated, on the various occaſions of diſguſt with the world, as the balm

* "Upon his honour."

to his wounded feelings. Whatever irritation he might sometimes have experienced, he no sooner turned his eye on those he loved, but his passions seemed to subside, and his spirit became gentle. Hence, in his severest denunciations of satirical indignation, he so often and so delightfully intereſts us by unexpected touches of domestic tenderness. These habitual leniencies to his mind were taken away, and a greater degree of irritation and asperity gradually succeeded." P. xcii.

The faults of Pope are all referred, and apparently with reason, to vanity, cherished to a morbid degree by his parents and early friends. Yet it is amply allowed that he was "a most dutiful and affectionate son, a kind master, a sincere friend, and generally speaking, a benevolent man," (p. cxx.) The contrast between his chagrin and that of Swift, is very ably drawn.

"The anger of Swift was general; the spleen of Pope particular: one was disgusted with the *nature of man*; the other piqued and offended by *individuals*, confining his animosity to the small circle of those who offended him. Swift, politically speaking, was disappointed that the high post in society, to which from his talents he thought himself entitled to aspire, was early wrested from the grasp of his ambition. Pope, attaining a situation, though a private one, much higher than he could have expected, chiefly felt offended when his intellectual superiority was disputed." P. cii.

It is certainly of more use to the world, that the true character of any eminent man should be displayed, than that it should be partially protected, when he can no longer be benefited or injured by good or evil report.

The Latin verses, which we first published, as inscribed to Mr. Bethel in a copy of Pope's works *, Mr. Bowles, with a correctness of judgment suited to his classical taste, pronounces to be such as Pope, from his education, could not have been capable of writing; and still less could he have written those which he quoted in No. 173 of the Guardian. The former have since been discovered to belong to Johannes Secundus †, the other have not been traced, but are certainly from some modern poet. Mr. B.'s printer has omitted the *que* after simplicitas.

When we consider Mr. Bowles as a commentator on ten volumes octavo, of miscellaneous productions, it is evi-

* Brit. Crit. vol. x, p. 515.

† See Warburton's twenty-fourth letter, lately published, and Bishop Hurd's Reference subjoined. It is in the first Elegy of Secundus.

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dent that it cannot be eaſy to give a general character of his remarks. They are of courſe very various in their kinds, but this we may very ſecurely aſſert of them, that they never are ſuperfluous or obtruſive. They are the obſervations of a ſenſible and acute reader; and where taſte is concerned, are generally correct as well as elegant; often diſplaying a ſagacious obſervation of the human heart; and ſometimes elucidating what other annotators have overlooked or miſrepreſented. A few ſpecimens of theſe qualities may be eaſily produced. The remarks which are ſubjoined to Pope's Diſcourſe on Paſtoral Poetry, are ſomewhat too long for an inſertion, but they contain much of elegant, and much of correct obſervation. The juſtification of Virgil's firſt Eclogue, as a true Paſtoral, appears to us particularly happy. We ſhall produce, however, a ſhorter ſpecimen. It is a note on Warton's note, at the end of the firſt Paſtoral, where he ſpeaks of Johnſon as harſhly condemning all paſtoral poetry.

"Surely," ſays Mr. B., "Dr. Johnſon's decrying the affected introduction of the *crook* and *pipe*, &c. into Engliſh paſtorals, is not a condemnation of all paſtoral poetry. Dr. Johnſon certainly could not very highly reliſh this ſpecies of poetry, witneſs his harſh criticiſms on Milton's exquiſite Lycidas, &c.; but we almoſt forgive his ſeverity on ſeveral genuine pieces of poetic excellence, when we conſider that he has done a ſervice to truth and nature, in ſpeaking with a proper and dignified contempt of ſuch trite puerilities." Vol. 1. p. 72.

We would point out to obſervation, alſo, the note at the end of the Sacred Eclogue, Meſſiah, as containing very juſt diſcrimination, and diſplaying claſſical taſte. A very different character appears in the note on the Ode to Solitude, where we obſerve an acute view of individual character, and of general nature.

"It may not be unintereſting to compare the ſucceſſion of Pope's productions with the progreſs of his mind and character. In this, his earlieſt effuſion, all is *rural quiet*, innocence, content, &c. We next ſee, in his Paſtorals, the *golden age* of happineſs, while the

"Shepherd lad *leads forth his flock*
Beſide the ſilver Thame."

"His next ſtep, Windſor Foreſt, exhibits the ſame rural turn, but with views more diverſified and extended, and approaching more to the real hiſtory and concerns of life. The warm paſſions of youth ſucceed; and we are intereſted in the fate of the tender Sappho, or the ardent and unfortunate Eloiſe.

As the world opens, *local manners* are diſplayed. In the Rape of the Lock, we ſee the firſt playful effort of Satire, without ill-nature, at once gay, elegant, and delightful:

"Belinda ſmiles, and all the world is gay."

"The man of ſevere thought now appears, in the Eſſay on Man. The ſame vein ſhows itſelf in the Moral Eſſays; but the inveſtigation is directed to *individual* failings, and mingled with ſpleen and anger In the later Satires, we witneſs the language of acrimony and bitterneſs. The Dunciad cloſes the proſpect, and we there behold the aged bard amid a ſwarm of enemies, who began his career all "*innocence*, *happineſs*, and ſmiles." P. 185.

The following obſervation contains a very juſt, though reſpectful correction of his venerable maſter. It is ſubjoined to the note on Cervantes, in the Art of Criticiſm.

"Dr. Warton concludes that to have *a perfect reliſh* for Cervantes, we ought to bear in mind that *madneſs* is a common diſorder in Spain, at a certain time of life; and he quotes Thuanus, who has theſe words: 'Sur la fin de ſes jours il devint furieux, *comme ſont d'ordinaire les Eſpagnols!*' Surely the candid critic and the venerable hiſtorian here go too far." P. 213.

At page 220 of the ſame volume, appear ſome excellent remarks on *contraſt*, judiciouſly and finely illuſtrated, by reference to ſome of the ſublimeſt choruſſes of Handel.

"In the oratorio of Iſrael in Egypt," he ſays, "the effect of contraſt, undoubtedly deſigned, is peculiarly ſtriking, in the ſucceſſion of choruſſes expreſſive of the plagues. Every unlearned as well as learned hearer, will be ſenſible of this, in attending to the ſublimity and grandeur of the chorus, *He gave them hail ſtones for rain*, followed by the gloomy, continued ſolemnity of the accompaniments, and the abrupt ſimplicity of the voice parts in *He ſent thick darkneſs*; which is immediately ſucceeded by the beautiful and light, yet melancholy melody, of *He ſmote all the firſt born*, and *He led them forth like ſheep*. Another, among many inſtances of the ſame kind of contraſt, may be obſerved in two ſucceſſive choruſſes in Deborah, one beginning *O Baal, Monarch of the Skies*, expreſſive of the noiſy exultations of the followers of that god; the other, *Lord of Eternity*, characteriſtic of the pious and ſolemn worſhip of the true believer." P. 221.

The object of the commentator in this paſſage is to confirm the doctrine that contraſt may be maintained by paſ-

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ſages equally fine, and that it is not neceſſary to introduce what is flat and weak to ſet off the grand; and it is certain that he has very fully attained his object.

The following ſhort note on Falſe Eloquence, ſo beautifully illuſtrated by Pope, is worthy of a poet commenting on a poet. Pope ſays

> "Falſe eloquence, like the priſmatic glaſs,
> Its gaudy colours ſpreads on every place."

Bowles obſerves, after praiſing this paſſage:

"*Fine words* do not make *fine* poems, and there cannot be a ſtronger proof of the want of real genius, than thoſe high colours and meretricious embelliſhments of language, which, while they hide the poverty of ideas, impoſe on the unpractiſed eye with a gaudy ſemblance of beauty." P. 237.

When we have given theſe notes, without any peculiar care in the ſelection, muſt we not ſay that ſuch a commentator has other powers beſides that of combining rhymes? and that to give a general condemnation of them muſt be to fall under that cenſure of Pope, where he repreſents a bad critic as worſe than a bad author? For, ſays he,

"A writer's endeavour, for the moſt part, is to *pleaſe* his readers, and he fails merely through the misfortune of an ill judgment; but ſuch a critic's is to put them out of humour; a deſign he could never go upon without both that and an ill temper." *Author's Preface*, p. 3.

It will not be expected that we ſhould go through the ten volumes in this way, for though we ſhould thereby produce an entertaining and a valuable ſelection, we ſhould occupy much more ſpace than we can allot to a ſingle work; and ſhould grievouſly fatigue ourſelves, if not our readers. Suffice it to ſay, that in general we agree to the deciſions, and partake the ſentiments of the commentator; and if in ſome inſtances we do not, they are yet not ſuch as we could fairly object as faults. We do not quite agree with him in his high opinion of the verſification of Sandys, nor think that the quotations given in p. 291 of vol. I, exactly bear him out in his deciſion; yet we allow that Sandys was an admirable verſifier for his time, and very often, particularly in his Pſalms, ſurpaſſes expectation. The following note on the character of Artemiſia, in vol. II, we will produce before we quit this part of the ſubject, merely as a ſpecimen of a different kind of illuſtration from thoſe we have given before.

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"By Artemiſia, Pope has been thought to have meant Queen Caroline. It certainly bears, in many points, a reſemblance, but coloured by ſpleen. She became corpulent; and Mr. Coxe obſerves, 'Her levees were a ſtrange picture of the motly character and manners of a Queen and learned woman. She received company while at her toilette—learned men and divines were intermixed with courtiers and ladies of the houſehold. The converſation turned upon metaphyſical ſubjects, blended with the tittle-tattle of the drawing room.' (Coxe's) Memoirs.

"It ought not to be omitted, that, notwithſtanding Pope's general ſarcaſms, ſhe was a moſt exemplary, ſenſible, prudent, and amiable woman, as is clearly proved by Mr. Coxe." P. 310.

Hiſtorical notes are in general ſatisfactory, and Mr. Bowles is, we know, well qualified to write them. Objections have been made in one or two inſtances, but a general charge of inaccuracy or incompetency in this reſpect, would be the height of injuſtice.

As a critic this editor appears to advantage in ſome of the notes which we have quoted, and of courſe a great proportion of his remarks are of a critical tendency: but he appears moſt deciſively in that capacity in his "concluding obſervations on the poetic character of Pope," at the end of the tenth volume. His fundamental poſition is,

"That all images drawn from what is beautiful or ſublime in the works of NATURE, are more beautiful and ſublime than any images drawn from ART, and therefore, *per ſe*, more poetical." P. 363.

On this ground he tries and eſtimates the character of Pope as a poet; and though he makes a ſtrong exception in favour of the Epiſtle of Eloiſa, he ſeems to conclude that Pope is, from various circumſtances, rather the poet of art than of nature. He allows him to be at the very head of the claſs to which he belongs, but does not place him in the higheſt claſs. In this opinion we think the moſt judicious readers will agree with him. The chief fault in this Eſſay is, in our opinion, the rating rather too highly the powers of deſcription, as employed on external nature, deſcending to minutiæ which ſurely are ſometimes faults. But he is himſelf a deſcriptive poet, of great accuracy and feeling, and who will not allow ſome ſecret pa y to a talent peculiarly poſſeſſed?

The reader who ſeeks in this edition for the illuſtration of any particular paſſage will ſeldom be diſappointed. The following inſtance is one of the few in which ſomething appears to be

be wanting. Pope ſent to the Duke of Buckingham a very fanciful and humourous deſcription of an old houſe, which appears in volume VII, page 376; but it is ſomewhat ſingular, that the very ſame deſcription, almoſt verbatim, with a few ſlight variations, the reaſons for which may eaſily be ſeen, was ſent by him alſo to Lady M. W. Montagu. He was ſo pleaſed with his own wit, and not without reaſon, for the deſcription is very witty, that he tranſcribed it for a ſecond correſpondent. This ſecond copy appears in vol. VIII, p. 460. But both theſe letters are without dates, and conſequently it does not appear what was the place deſcribed; nor does the editor inform us. But the ſubſequent letter to Lady Mary being dated Cirenceſter, Sept. 15, 1751, gives a key to the whole matter*. He was then in the country with Lord Bathurſt, who had lately bought his place, (Oakley Park,) adjoining to that town, which Pope aſſiſted him to embelliſh and improve; and the old houſe which is ſo particularly deſcribed, was probably that which Lord Bathurſt found on the eſtate, juſt as it had been left by the former poſſeſſor. The humour of the old ſteward, exquiſite as it is, was probably founded on fact; and the anecdote of Lady Frances, might, perhaps, be the ſame. Theſe points deſerve a little more attention, and might, we ſhould think, eaſily be cleared up.

We ſhall take our leave of this work very briefly, by ſaying that it is an excellent edition: ſuperior to Warton's in ſeveral reſpects, and ſufficient to ſatisfy any expectation that is not unreaſonable.

ART. II. *Philoſophical Tranſactions of the Royal Society of London for the Year* 1808. *Part II.* Pp. 226. G. and W. Nicol. 1808.

THE ſecond part of the Philoſophical Tranſactions for the year 1808, contains eleven papers, the enumeration of which is continued from the equal number of papers that are contained in the firſt part of the volume. We ſhall now endeavour to give an account of the contents of thoſe papers

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* He ſays in the letter to Lady Mary, that he was then four-ſcore miles from London; juſt the diſtance of Cirenceſter.

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in as extenſive a manner as the neceſſary limits of our reports will admit.

XII. *Obſervations of a Comet, made with a View to inveſtigate its Magnitude, and the nature of its Illumination. To which is added, an Account of a new Irregularity lately perceived in the apparent Figure of the Planet Saturn. By William Herſchel, LL.D. F.R.S.*

The comet which is mentioned in this paper was diſcovered by Mr. Pigott, at Bath, on the 28th of September, 1807. Dr. Herſchel firſt ſaw it on the 4th of October, and from that time he continued to make his obſervations upon it as often as the weather permitted. The principal object of thoſe obſervations was to examine the phyſical condition of the comet, and the account of this examination forms the ſubject of the principal part of the preſent paper, in which the obſervations, remarks, conjectures, &c., are arranged according to the parts of the comet, ſuch as the nucleus, the head, the coma, and the tail.

Viewing this comet through a ten-feet-reflector, with a magnifying power of 200, or 300, (for on account of its moderate light, it could not be advantageouſly viewed with a higher power.) Dr. Herſchel found that it had a real, and not a ſpurious, nucleus; meaning by this word, that part of the head which appears like a condenſed or ſolid body. It was round, and equally bright all over its diſk; its light, however, ſeemed to be ſlightly tinged with red. Dr. H. made ſeveral obſervations by means of micrometers, as well as by compariſon with other bodies, for the purpoſe of determining the apparent diameter of the nucleus; but on account of the motion of that celeſtial body, as alſo of its light, the apparent ſize of the nucleus varied materially. —Of this ſize mention will be made in the general obſervations, which will be found in the following pages. *The Head of the Comet* is thus explained:

"When the comet viewed with an inferior teleſcope, or if the magnifying power, with a pretty good one, is either much too low, or much too high, the very bright rays immediately contiguous to the nucleus will ſeem to belong to it, and form what may be called *the* head."

Examining this head with an indifferent teleſcope in the manner already deſcribed, on the 19th of October, its ſize appeared equal to that of the planet Jupiter. On the ſame night, the coma, viz. the nebulous appearance ſurrounding

rounding the head of the comet, appeared to be about ſix minutes in diameter.—The tail appeared of different lengths on different nights. Its longeſt appearance, on the 18th of October, was about 3¼ degrees. Its ſhorteſt, on the 6th of December, was about 23 minutes.

As ſeveral authors have aſſerted, that the rare texture of the tails of comets does not affect the light of the ſmalleſt ſtars that are ſeen through it, Dr. Herſchel became deſirous of examining this particular circumſtance. His repeated obſervations, made expreſsly for that purpoſe, proved that the ſtars always appeared dim or leſs luminous when ſeen through the tail of the comet, than when ſeen out of it.

When the comet was going off; viz. after the beginning of December, its appearance was very much like one of thoſe nebulæ which are deſcribed in Dr. Herſchel's catalogues of nebulæ, that are publiſhed in former volumes of the Philoſophical Tranſactions.

The general reſult of the above-mentioned obſervations, and the reaſoning which is grounded upon them, is ſo very valuable as to deſerve particular attention; we ſhall, therefore, tranſcribe the whole of it.

"From the obſervations which are now before us, we may draw ſome inferences, which will be of conſiderable importance with regard to the information they give us, not only of the ſize of the comet, but alſo of the nature of its illumination.

"A viſible, round, and well-defined diſk, ſhining in every part of it with equal brightneſs, elucidates two material circumſtances: for ſince the nucleus of this comet, like the body of a planet, appeared in the ſhape of a diſk, which was experimentally found to be a real one, we have good reaſon to believe that it conſiſts of ſome condenſed or ſolid body, the magnitude of which may be aſcertained by calculation. For inſtance, we have ſeen that its apparent diameter, the 19th of October, at 6^h 20′, was not quite ſo large as that of the 3d ſatellite of Jupiter. In order therefore to have ſome idea of the real magnitude of our comet, we may admit that its diameter at the time of obſervation was about 1″, which certainly cannot be far from truth. The diameter of the 3d ſatellite of Jupiter, however, is known to have a permanent diſk, ſuch as may at any convenient time be meaſured with all the accuracy that can be uſed; and when the reſult of ſuch a meaſure has given us the diameter of this ſatellite, it may by calculation be brought to the diſtance from the earth at which, in my obſervation, it was compared with the diameter of the comet, and thus more accuracy, if it ſhould be required, may be obtained. The following reſult of my calculation, however, appears to me quite ſufficient for the purpoſe of a general information.

information. From the perihelion diſtance 0,647491, and the reſt of the given elements of the comet, we find that its diſtance from the aſcending node on its orbit at the time of obſervation was 73° 45′ 44″; and having alſo the earth's diſtance from the ſame node, and the inclination of the comet's orbit, we compute by theſe data the angle at the ſun. Then by calculating in the next place the radius vector of the comet, and having likewiſe the diſtance of the earth from the ſun, we find by computation that the diſtance of the comet from the earth at the time of obſervation was 1,169192, the mean diſtance of the earth being 1. Now ſince the diſk of the comet was obſerved to ſubtend an angle of 1″, which brought to the mean diſtance of the earth gives 1″,169, and ſince we alſo know that the earth's diameter, which, according to Mr. Dalby, is 7913,2 miles *, ſubtends at the ſame diſtance an angle of 17″,2, we deduce from theſe principles the real diameter of the comet, which is 538 miles.

" Having thus inveſtigated the magnitude of our comet, we may in the next place alſo apply calculation to its illumination. The obſervations relating to the light of the comet were made from the 4th of October to the 19th. In all which time the comet uniformly preſerved the appearance of a planetary diſk fully enlightened by the ſun: it was every where equally bright, round, and well defined on its borders. Now as that part of the diſk which was then viſible to us, could not poſſibly have a full illumination from the ſun, I have calculated the phaſes of the comet for the 4th and for the 19th, the reſult of which is, that on the 4th the illumination was 119° 45′ 9″ as repreſented in figure 1, and that on the 19th it had gradually increaſed to 124° 22′ 40″, of which a repreſentation is given in figure 2. Both phaſes appear to me ſufficiently deſalcated, to prove that the comet did not ſhine by light reflected from the ſun only; for had this been the caſe, the deficiency I think would have been perceived, notwithſtanding the ſmallneſs of the object. Thoſe who are acquainted with my experiments on ſmall ſilver globules †, will eaſily admit, that the ſame teleſcope, which could ſhew the ſpherical form of balls, which ſubtended only a few tenths of a ſecond in diameter, would ſurely not have repreſented a cometary diſk as circular, if it had been as deficient as are the figures which give the calculated appearances.

" If theſe remarks are well founded, we are authoriſed to conclude, that the body of the comet on its ſurface is ſelf-luminous, from whatever cauſe this quality may be derived. The vivacity

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* " See Phil. Tranſ. for 1791, page 239, Mr. Dalby gives the two ſemi-axes of the earth, from a mean of which the above diameter 7913,1682 is obtained."

† " See Phil. Tranſ. for 1805, p. 38, the 5th experiment."

of

of the light of the comet alſo, had a much greater reſemblance to the radiance of the ſtars, than to the mild reflection of the ſun's beams from the moon, which is an additional ſupport of our former inference.

"The changes in the brightneſs of the ſmall ſtars, when they are ſucceſſively immerged in the tail or coma of the comet, or cleared from them, prove evidently, that they are ſufficiently denſe to obſtruct the free paſſage of ſtar-light. Indeed if the tail or coma were compoſed of particles that reflect the light of the ſun, to make them viſible we ought rather to expect, that the number of ſolid reflecting particles, required for this purpoſe, would entirely prevent our ſeeing any ſtars through them. But the brightneſs of the head, coma, and tail alone, will ſufficiently account for the obſerved changes, if we admit that they ſhine not by reflection, but by their own radiance; for a faint object projected on a bright ground, or ſeen through it, will certainly appear ſomewhat fainter, although its rays ſhould meet with no obſtruction in coming to the eye. Now, as in this caſe, we are ſure of the bright interpoſition of the parts of the comet, but have no knowledge of floating particles, we ought certainly not to aſcribe an effect to an hypothetical cauſe, when the exiſtence of one, quite ſufficient to explain the phenomena, is evident.

"If we admit that the obſerved full illumination of the diſk of the comet cannot be accounted for from reflection, we may draw the ſame concluſion with reſpect to the brightneſs of the head, coma, and tail, from the following conſideration. The obſervation of the 2d of February mentions, that not only the head and coma were ſtill very bright, but that alſo the faint remains of the tail were ſtill viſible; but the diſtance of the comet from the earth, at the time of obſervation, was nearly 240 millions of miles *, which proves, I think, that no light reflected from floating particles could poſſibly have reached the eye, without ſuppoſing the number, extent, and denſity of theſe particles, far greater than what can be admitted.

"My laſt obſervation of the comet, on the 21ſt of February, gives additional ſupport to what has been ſaid; for at the time of this obſervation, the comet was almoſt 2,9 times the mean diſtance of the ſun from the earth †. It was alſo nearly 2,7 from the ſun ‡. What chance then could rays going to the comet from the ſun, at ſuch a diſtance, have to be ſeen after reflection, by an eye placed at more than 275 millions of miles § from the

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* 239894939.

† The ſun's mean diſtance being 1, that o the comet was 2,89797.

‡ The comet's diſtance from the ſun was 2,68,3196.

§ 275077889.

comet?

comet? And yet the inſtant the comet made its appearance in the teleſcope, it ſtruck the eye as a very conſpicuous object.

"The immenſe tails alſo of ſome comets that have been obſerved, and even that of the preſent one, whoſe tail, on the 18th of October, was expanded over a ſpace of more than nine millions of miles *, may be accounted for more ſatisfactorily, by admitting them to conſiſt of radiant matter, ſuch as, for inſtance, the aurora borealis, than when we unneceſſarily aſcribe their light to a reflection of the ſun's illumination thrown upon vapours ſuppoſed to ariſe from the body of the comet.

"By the gradual increaſe of the diſtance of our comet, we have ſeen that it aſſumed the reſemblance of a nebula; and it is certain, that had I met with it in one of my ſweeps of the zones of the heavens, as it appeared on either of the days between the 6th of December, and the 21ſt of February, it would have been put down in the liſt I have given of nebulæ. This remark cannot but raiſe a ſuſpicion that ſome comets may have actually been ſeen under a nebulous form, and as ſuch have been recorded in my catalogues; and were it not a taſk of many years labour, I ſhould undertake a review of all my nebulæ, in order to ſee whether any of them were wanting, or had changed their place, which certainly would be an inveſtigation that might lead to very intereſting concluſions." P. 154.

The latter part of this paper contains ſeveral obſervations relative to a new irregularity in the figure of the planet Saturn, which Dr. Herſchel ſays, "I am perfectly aſſured had no exiſtence the laſt time I examined the planet." The peculiarity is that in June 1807, the northern regions of that planet looked flattened, as deſcribed in a former paper, but the ſouthern region appeared more curved and bulged outwardly. Dr. H. annexes various judicious remarks to the account of thoſe obſervations; and, upon the whole, he found reaſon to aſcribe the apparent protuberance of the above-mentioned ſouthern region to the refraction of the light, which proceeding from thoſe parts, was obliged to paſs through the atmoſphere of the ring, the edge of which was, at that time, very near thoſe parts.

A plate with two figures is annexed to this very intereſting paper.

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* 9160542.

XIII. *Hydraulic*

XIII. *Hydraulic Inveſtigations, ſubſervient to an intended Croonian Lecture on the Motion of the Blood. By Thomas Young, M. D. For. Sec. R. S.*

This paper is divided into five ſections, the firſt of which treats of the friction and diſcharge of fluids running in pipes, and of the velocity of rivers.

The principal object of this ſection is to ſtate certain formulæ, more accurate and more extenſively uſeful than any others, for the purpoſe of determining the velocity of a fluid running through any given pipe or river, and with any given head of water. Theſe formulæ were deduced by Dr. Young from a careful examination of a variety of experiments made by Dubuat, Gerſtner, and himſelf.

"If we expreſs," he ſays, "in the firſt place, all the meaſures in French inches, calling the height employed in overcoming the friction f, the velocity in a ſecond v, the diameter of the pipe d, and its length l, we may make $f = a\frac{l}{d}v^2 + 2c\frac{l}{d}v$; for it is obvious that the friction muſt be directly as the length of the pipe; and ſince the preſſure is proportional to the area of the ſection, and the ſurface producing the friction to its circumference or diameter, the relative magnitude of the friction muſt alſo be inverſely as the diameter, or nearly ſo, as Dubuat has juſtly obſerved. We ſhall then find that a muſt be $.0000001\left(430+\frac{75}{d}-\frac{1440}{d+12}-\frac{180}{d+\frac{1}{4}}\right)$, and $c = .0000001\left(\frac{900dd}{dd+1000}+\frac{1}{\sqrt{d}}\right)\left(1050+\frac{12}{d}+\frac{9}{dd}\right)$. Hence it is eaſy to calculate the velocity for any given pipe or river, and with any given head of water. For the height required for producing the velocity, independently of friction, is, according to Dubuat, $\frac{v^2}{478}$, or rather, as it appears from almoſt all the experiments which I have compared, $\frac{v^2}{550}$; and the whole height h is therefore equal to $f+\frac{v^2}{550}$, or $h = \left(\frac{al}{d}+\frac{1}{550}\right)v^2+\frac{2cl}{d}v$; and making $b=\frac{1}{al:d+.0018^2}$, and $e = \frac{bcl}{d}$, $v^2+2ev = bh$, whence $v = \sqrt{(bh+e^2)}-e$. In order to adapt this formula to the caſe of rivers, we muſt make l infinite; then b becomes $\frac{d}{al}$, and $bh = \frac{d}{a}\cdot\frac{h}{l} = \frac{ds}{a}$, s being the fine

of the inclination, and d four times the hydraulic mean depth; and ſince e is here $= \frac{c}{a}$, $v = \frac{\sqrt{(adi + cc)} - c}{a}$, and in moſt rivers, v becomes nearly $\sqrt{(20000di.)}$" P. 166.

After the ſtatement of thoſe formulæ, Dr. Y. proceeds to ſhow their agreement with the reſults of actual experiments, and this compariſon is exhibited in the commodious and comprehenſive form of tables.

The ſecond ſection treats of the reſiſtance occaſioned by flexure in pipes or rivers.

The formula, which Dr. Young gives for the determination of this reſiſtance, is $r = \frac{pv^2}{200000q}$, or more accurately $r = \frac{.0000045pv^2q^{\frac{1}{2}}}{q}$; where p ſtands for the number of degrees ſubtended at the centre of the flexure, and q for the radius of curvature of the axis of the pipe in French inches.

A table of compariſons of the calculations made according to thoſe formulæ, with Dubuat's experiments on the ſubject, is contained in the ſame ſection.

In the third ſection this author conſiders the propagation of an impulſe through an elaſtic tube; in the fourth he treats of the magnitude of a diverging pulſation at different points; and in the fifth ſection he examines the effect of a contraction advancing through a canal; but it is not practicable to give a ſatisfactory idea of thoſe inveſtigations in a few words.

XIV. *A Letter on the Alterations that have taken place in the Structure of Rocks, on the Surface of the Baſaltic Country in the Counties of Derry and Antrim. By William Richardſon, D. D.*

The immenſe baſaltic ſtrata of the counties of Derry and Antrim, which have for ages engaged the notice, and excited the curioſity, of all kinds of obſervers, were examined with particular attention by Dr. Richardſon, in conjunction with Mr. Davy; and it is an account of their obſervations that forms the ſubject of the preſent pretty extenſive paper, which is illuſtrated by two elegant plates; the firſt of thoſe plates exhibiting a view of Portmoon, and the ſecond a view of Pleſkin on the north-weſt ſide of Bengore Promontory; thoſe being two of the grandeſt ſcenes of baſaltic ſtrata. The latter eſpecially is much diverſified. It is an aſſemblage

aſſemblage of ſixteen ſtrata, appearing and diſappearing at various altitudes; yet retaining each its proper place, and forming together a moſt beautiful and regular whole.

The promontory of Bengore extends from Danſeverick to Black Rock, at the end of Buſhfoot Strand, and at a diſtance of about four Engliſh miles,

"The façades, commence at *Black Rock*, and increaſe in height until we reach *Pleſkin*, where the perpendicular part at the ſummit is 170 feet, and the precipitous part from the bottom of the pillars to the ſea 200. As we proceed on from *Pleſkin* to *Dunſeverick*, the height gradually abates, and is finally reduced to about 100 feet.

"In this whole ſpace, wherever the precipice is accurately perpendicular, the ſeveral ſtrata are eaſily diſtinguiſhed from each other, but where the ſlighteſt obliquity prevails, a graſſy covering is formed that effectually conceals all beneath it: hence the face of the precipice ſeems much diverſified; the columnar ſtrata in ſome places only exhibiting detached groups of pillars, while in others they form extenſive colonnades." P. 196.

With reſpect to the appearance of that promontory from the weſtward,

"The firſt circumſtance," this author ſays, "that occurs to the attentive obſerver on his approach, is, that although both the promontory itſelf, and the ſtrata compoſing it, aſcend to the northward, yet it is not in the ſame angle, the ſtrata being more inclined to the horizon than the line tracing the ſurface of the promontory, a fact which I ſhall account for afterwards.

"From the *Black Rock* to the *Giant's Cauſeway* (about a mile) the materials, and their arrangement, are ſimilar to thoſe of the coaſt to the weſtward, viz. ſtrata of table baſalt, generally ſeparated by thinner ſtrata of a reddiſh ſubſtance.

"At the *Giant's Cauſeway* a new arrangement commences, one of the little ſyſtems I have mentioned in other memoirs, by the aggregate of which our coaſt is formed; nature having changed her materials, or their diſpoſition, or both, every two or three miles. To the ſyſtem of ſtrata comprehended between the *Giant's Cauſeway* and *Dunſeverick* I now limit myſelf, as all the ſtrata compoſing it emerge between theſe two points.

"As we proceed along the coaſt from the *Giant's Cauſeway* eaſtward, we perceive the whole maſs of ſtrata aſcend gradually, culminate at the northern point of the promontory, and then deſcend more rapidly, as the land falls away to the ſouth-eaſt, until having traced them acroſs the face of the precipice, we ſee them emerge ſeparately at and beyond *Portmoon Whyn Dykes*."

" The weſtern ſide of the promontory is cut down perpendicularly by eleven *Whyn Dykes*; the intervals between them are unequal, but they all reach from the top of the precipice to the water, out of which ſome of them again emerge in conſiderable fragments: they are all conſtructed of horizontal priſms, which are ſtrongly contraſted with the vertical pillars of the ſtrata through which they paſs.

" One of the dykes at *Port Cooan*, on *Bengore*, half a mile from the *Giant's Cauſeway*, is very beautiful: an inſulated rock about 160 feet high, and 20 in diameter, ſtands perpendicular in the middle of a ſmall bay; the main body of the rock is ſimilar to the contiguous conſolidated maſſes; but on the eaſt ſide a ſingular whyn dyke is joined to it, compoſed (as they often are) of ſeveral walls agglutinated together, with wall-like fragments of other parts of the dyke emerging at their baſe; the ſolid maſs of dyke is ſeen cutting down the precipice to the ſouthward at 150 yards diſtance." P. 190.

Dr. Richardſon then proceeds to arrange and to deſcribe his obſervations in regular order, firſt enumerating and then deſcribing the ſtrata one by one; after which he collects under one point of view the general facts which are naturally deduced from thoſe obſervations, and which are principally applicable to geological queſtions. Thoſe facts are as follows; but with reſpect to the application of the ſame to the ſupport, or to the invalidation of the numerous geological theories, we muſt refer our readers to the paper itſelf.

" 1. Every ſtratum preſerves accurately, or very nearly, the ſame thickneſs through its whole extent, with very few exceptions.

" 2. The upper and lower ſurface of each ſtratum preſerve an exact parallelism, ſo long as they are covered by another ſtratum; but when any ſtratum becomes the ſuperficial one, its upper ſurface is ſcolloped, or ſloped away irregularly, while the plane forming its baſe continues ſteady, and rectilineal; but the parallelism of its planes is reſumed as ſoon as another ſtratum is placed over it.

" 3. The ſuperficial lines bounding the ſummit of our façades, and our ſurface itſelf, are unconnected with, and unaffected by, the arrangement of the ſtrata below them.

" 4. Nature, in the formation of her arrangements, has never acted upon an extenſive ſcale in our baſaltic area, (at leaſt on its northern ſide, where our continuous precipices enable us to determine the point with preciſion) but changes her materials, or her arrangement, or both, every two or three miles, and often at much ſmaller intervals.

" 5. Wherever

" 5. Wherever there is a change of material, as from one ſtratum to another in a vertical line; or where the change is in a horizontal direction by the introduction of a new ſyſtem; or where a whyn dyke cuts through an accumulation of ſtrata; in all theſe caſes the change is always *per ſaltum*, and never *per gradus*, the lines of demarcation always diſtinct, and well defined: yet the different materials paſs into each other without interrupting the ſolidity and continuity of the whole maſs.

" 6. The façades on our coaſt are formed, as it were, by vertical planes, cutting down, occaſionally, the accumulations of our ſtrata; the upper part of theſe façades is generally perpendicular, the lower ſteep and precipitous.

" 7. The baſes of our precipices commonly extend a conſiderable way into the ſea; between the water and the foot of the precipice, (and eſpecially near the latter) there is frequently exhibited the wildeſt and moſt irregular ſcene of confuſion, by careleſs obſervers ſuppoſed to be formed by the ruins of the precipice above, which have fallen down; ſuch, no doubt, was Mr. Whitehurſt's idea, when he deſcribes one of theſe ſcenes as 'an awful wreck of the terraqueous globe.'

" But a more attentive obſerver will ſoon diſcover that theſe capricious irregularities, whether in the form of rude cones, as at *Beayn Daana*, and the weſt ſide of *Pleſkin*; or towers, as at the dyke of *Port Cooan* and *Caſtro Levit*, at the foot of *Magilligan* façade, even ſpires and obeliſks, as to the weſtward of *Kenbaan*, and at the *Bull of Rathlin*; yet all of theſe once formed part of the original maſs of coaſt, ſtratified like it, and their ſtrata ſtill correſpond, in material and inclination, with thoſe in the contiguous precipice.

" 8. Theſe vertical ſections or abruptions of our ſtrata are by no means confined to the ſteeps that line our coaſt; the remaining boundary of our baſaltic area has ſeveral of them equally grand; and ſimilar abruptions, or ſections (though not ſo deep) are ſcattered over a great part of our area, and eſpecially on the ridges of our hills and mountains which are cut down in many places like a ſtair, by the ſudden abruption of the baſaltic ſtratum.

" 9. Wherever the ſtrata are thus ſuddenly cut off, whether it be a maſs of accumulated ſtrata, as in the façades on our coaſt, or ſolitary ſtrata in the interior; the materials on one ſide of the abruption are completely carried away, without a fragment being left behind, while on its other ſide the untouched ſtratum remains entire and undiſturbed." P. 201.

The other ſections of this paper, which follow the above tranſcribed paragraphs, bear the following titles;

Inquiry into the formation of our perpendicular façades.

Whence ariſe the inequalities with which the ſurface of the earth is ſo exceedingly diverſified?

Enumeration of ſome remarkable inequalities in the ſurface of our baſaltic area, produced ſince the conſolidation of its ſtrata.

Proofs that our now interrupted ſtrata were once continuous.

Materials completely carried off.

Concluſions, and

Additional evidences. Baſaltic Hummocks.

Out of the contents of theſe ſections we ſhall only tranſcribe the concluſions, which are as follow.

"The concluſions," this author ſays, "that unavoidably follow from the conſideration of theſe facts are,

"That the hills and mountains, in the diſtrict I have been deſcribing, were not raiſed up or formed as they now ſtand, but that they are the undiſturbed remains of ſtrata that were left behind, when ſtupendous operations carried away the parts that were once contiguous to them.

"That the inequalities of this ſurface were all produced by cauſes acting from above, and carrying off whatever they touched, without in the leaſt diſturbing what was left behind." P. 217.

XV. *A Letter on the Differences in the Structure of Calculi, which ariſe from their being formed in different parts of the Urinary Paſſages; and on the Effects that are produced upon them, by the internal Uſe of ſolvent Medicines, from Mr. William Brande.*

This paper contains the account of a very ample examination of a variety of calculi, part of which belonged to the Hunterian Muſeum, and the reſt belonged to Mr. Home, to whom this account is addreſſed. The chemical examination of thoſe calculi by Mr. Brande is rendered peculiarly uſeful in a medical view, by the circumſtance of their having moſtly hiſtories of the caſes annexed to them; which enabled this author to arrange his analyſis in an order much more perſpicuous than he would otherwiſe have been able to do. The ſubject of this valuable paper is divided into ſix ſections, under the following titles:

I. *Of Calculi formed in the Kidnies, and voided without having afterwards undergone any Change in the Urinary Paſſages.*

II. *Of Calculi which have been retained in the Kidney.*

III. *Of Calculi of the Urinary Bladder.*

IV. *Of Calculi of the Urethra.*

V. *Analyſis of Calculi from other Animals, and*

VI. *General Inferences.*

On

From this laſt ſection we ſhall tranſcribe the particulars which ſeem to be more intereſting, and which are as follows.

"It appears," this author ſays, "from the preceding obſervations, that calculi formed in the kidnies, and immediately voided, are almoſt always compoſed of uric acid; and that the phoſphates are very frequent ingredients in calculi of the bladder, more eſpecially in thoſe, which, from their ſituation, have been expoſed to a continual current of urine: they alſo uniformly are depoſited upon extraneous ſubſtances introduced into the bladder, but appear never to form ſmall kidney calculi.

"In what is commonly called a fit of the gravel, a ſmall uric calculus is formed in the kidney, and paſſes along the urether into the bladder.

"It is found from obſervation, that for ſome time after a ſtone has paſſed from the kidney, the urine is generally unuſually loaded with uric acid, and depoſites that ſubſtance upon the nucleus now in the bladder. When this period, which is longer or ſhorter in different individuals, has elapſed, the ſubſequent addition to the calculus conſiſts principally of the phoſphates.

"Where the diſpoſition therefore to form uric acid in the kidnies is very great and permanent, the calculus found in the bladder is principally compoſed of uric acid; but where this diſpoſition is weak and of ſhort duration, the nucleus only is uric acid, and the bulk of the ſtone is compoſed of the phoſphates.

"Where the increaſed ſecretion of uric acid returns at intervals, the calculus is compoſed of alternate layers of uric acid and the phoſphates.

"Other ſmall calculi being formed in the kidney, make their way into the bladder, and afford freſh nuclei; ſo that ſeveral calculi are ſometimes found in the ſame bladder, and their compoſition is uſually nearly the ſame.

"In other caſes it happens, that a conſtant increaſed ſecretion of uric acid is going on from the kidnies, only in ſmall quantity, which will be more uniformly mixed with the phoſphates depoſited in the bladder, and where the uric acid predominates, the ſpecies of calculus denominated improperly, *urate of ammonia*, will be produced.

"We are entirely ignorant of the cauſe of the formation of the oxalate of lime, or mulberry calculus. I have frequently looked for oxalate of lime in the urine of calculous patients, but have never been able to detect it, and as it does not exiſt in healthy urine, it muſt be regarded as a morbid ſecretion. Its mode of formation ſeems to reſemble that of uric acid, ſince ſmall kidney calculi, compoſed of oxalate of lime, have in a few inſtances been voided; and in theſe caſes, as far as my own enquiries go, the perſons have been much leſs liable to a return of the complaint, than where uric calculi have been voided.

" In ſome rare inſtances we meet with calculi of the bladder which are deſtitute of uric acid, and of oxalate of lime, the nucleus being compoſed of a little looſely agglutinated ammoniaco-magneſian phoſphate, and the whole calculus conſiſting of that ſubſtance, with variable portions of phoſphate of lime: in two caſes I have met with calculi of this kind, compoſed of the triple phoſphate only: they ſeem to be entirely formed in the bladder.

" Having taken this ſhort view of the formation of calculi, I ſhall now enquire into the action of ſolvents, employed either with a view of effecting their ſolution, or of preventing their formation and increaſe.

" Solvents are of two kinds.

" 1. Alkaline. 2. Acid.

" In the exhibition of theſe, the practitioner is uſually guided by the chemical compoſition of the calculous matter voided by urine.

" The different kinds of gravel voided by perſons labouring under calculous complaints, may be claſſed in two diviſions.

" 1. *Uric acid*, either in a pure ſtate, or with a very ſmall proportion of the phoſphates.

" 2. *The phoſphates*, either pure, or with a ſmall proportion of uric acid.

" The firſt ſpecies, which generally appears in the form of minute cryſtalline grains, of a reddiſh brown colour, or of an impalpable brown powder, is either entirely ſoluble in pure alkaline ſolutions, not emitting an ammoniacal odour, in which caſe it conſiſts of pure uric acid: or it does emit an ammoniacal odour, and is not entirely ſoluble, in which caſe it contains the triple phoſphate of ammonia and magneſia.

" When this ſubſtance is obſerved in the urine, the alkalies are recommended. They are exhibited either in a pure ſtate, or as carbonates, and in each inſtance the uric ſediment generally diminiſhes rapidly, and during the continued uſe of alkaline medicines, occaſionally diſappears altogether.

" It however frequently happens that the matter voided, is not diminiſhed in quantity by the uſe of alkalies, but that its form and compoſition are altered, and that it aſſumes the appearance of a gray powder, and is compoſed of uric acid with variable portions of the ammoniaco-magneſian phoſphate.

" From theſe facts therefore, it cannot be doubted that the internal exhibition of alkalies, often prevents the formation of uric acid, and hence muſt likewiſe prevent the increaſe of a calculus in the bladder, as far at leaſt as uric acid is concerned; but it has alſo been ſuppoſed that the alkalies are capable of acting upon the ſtone itſelf, and even of effecting its complete ſolution. It is true that if we immerſe a calculus, compoſed of uric acid, in a dilute ſolution of cauſtic alkali, it will be

ſlowly

ſlowly acted upon, and after ſome time entirely diſſolved. If however we attend to what would take place in the body, we ſhall find the circumſtances very different.

"That alkaline carbonates and ſub-carbonates exert no action upon uric acid I conſider to be completely eſtabliſhed, both by the experiments of ſeveral eminent chemiſts, and thoſe I have myſelf made upon the ſubject; and as there is at all times a quantity of uncombined acid in the urine, it follows that although the alcali may arrive at the kidnies in its pure ſtate, it will there unite with the uncombined acid, and be rendered incapable of exerting any action upon the calculus in the bladder. Beſides phoſphoric acid, the urine always contains a quantity of uncombined carbonic acid; this is proved by placing a quantity of recently voided urine under the receiver of an air pump; during the exhauſtion, a large quantity of carbonic acid gas makes its eſcape: and when urine is diſtilled at very low temperatures, carbonic acid gas is given off: and alſo, when lime water is poured into urine, a precipitate appears, conſiſting of phoſphate and carbonate of lime.

"Lime water, on account of the inſoluble compounds which lime forms with carbonic, and phoſphoric acids, is even more objectionable as a ſolvent, than the alkalies.

"It may however be ſaid, that if theſe means prevent the increaſe of a calculus, material relief is afforded to the patient. How far the exhibition of alkaline remedies can be recommended upon theſe grounds, will appear, when the circumſtances which attend the formation of the ſecond ſpecies of the calculous ſediment or depoſition in the urine, are conſidered.

"The ammoniaco-magneſian phoſphate appears under two forms: it is either voided in a ſolid ſtate, or in ſolution. In the former caſe it bears a good deal of reſemblance to a white ſand, and is frequently mixed with variable proportions of phoſphate of lime. In the latter it makes its appearance after the urine has remained undiſturbed for ſome hours in an open veſſel, generally in the form of a fine pellicle, or of cryſtalline laminæ, which when collected and dried bear ſome reſemblance to boracic acid.

"Its putting on this form is accounted for, from its being held in ſolution in the firſt inſtance by carbonic acid, and as this flies off, the triple ſalt makes its appearance. If a portion of the urine be preſerved in a phial cloſely ſtopped, the carbonic acid cannot eſcape, and conſequently no phoſphate is obſerved to ſeparate. There is alſo a quantity of phoſphoric acid preſent, which keeps another portion of the ammoniaco-magneſian phoſphate, and alſo ſome lime (in the ſtate of ſuper-phoſphate of lime) in ſolution.

"It is therefore obvious, that whenever the urine is deprived of a portion of the acid which is natural to it, the depoſition of the

the triple phoſphate, and phoſphate of lime, more readily takes place: this is effected by the exhibition of the alkalies.

"It may therefore be aſſerted, that although alkaline medicines often tend to diminiſh the quantity of uric acid, and thus to prevent the addition of that ſubſtance in its pure ſtate, to a calculus in the bladder; they favour the depoſition of the phoſphates.

"It cannot be doubted that the alkalies reach the bladder, ſince in caſes where large doſes of ſub-carbonate of potaſh have been exhibited, I have ſeen evident traces of it in the urine.

"Where the phoſphates only are voided, it has been propoſed to diſſolve the calculus by the exhibition of acids, and more eſpecially the muriatic acid.

"During the uſe of the muriatic acid, the phoſphates are either diminiſhed or diſappear altogether; and even ſometimes the urine acquires an additional acidity: a ſolution of that part of the calculus which conſiſts of the phoſphates might therefore be expected; but even then the nucleus of uric acid would remain, and thus a great deal of time would be loſt without any permanent advantage.

"I have alſo occaſionally remarked, that during the uſe of acids, the uric acid re-appears, and even ſeems to be augmented in quantity.

"Attempts have been made at different times to effect the ſolution of calculi, by the injection of ſolvents into the bladder. This ſubject has been more lately revived by FOURCROY and VAUQUELIN, who, in their paper on the compoſition of calculi, lay down rules for its practice. Independent, however, of the impoſſibility of aſcertaining the compoſition of the calculus with ſufficient accuracy, it is obvious, that were the compoſition of the ſurface of the calculus known, the frequent introduction of an inſtrument into the bladder, and the long continuance of the proceſs which would be neceſſary, even where the calculi are ſmall, are inſurmountable objections; and whenever this mode of treatment has been adopted, it has ſpeedily been relinquiſhed, as it always aggravates the ſufferings of the patient.

"It has been ſhewn that in the majority of caſes, the nuclei of calculi originate in the kidnies, and that of theſe nuclei by far the greater number conſiſt of uric acid; the good effects therefore ſo frequently obſerved during the uſe of an alkali, ariſe, not from any actual ſolution of calculous matter, but from the power which it poſſeſſes of diminiſhing the ſecretion of uric acid, and thus preventing the enlargement of the calculus, ſo that, while of a very ſmall form, it may be voided by the urethra." P. 236.

XVI.

XVI. *Some Obſervations on Mr. Brande's Paper on Calculi. By Everard Home, Eſq. F. R. S.*

This ſhort paper contains the account of ſome remarkable caſes, which greatly tend to confirm the remarks made by Mr. Brande in the preceding paper; namely, that the uſe of alkaline medicines does by no means diſſolve calculous concretions; and Mr. Home adduces the account of caſes, which prove, that though during the uſe of thoſe medicines, the uſual ſymptoms attending patients afflicted with calculi, have ſometimes diſappeared; yet that effect has not been produced in conſequence of the ſtone having been diſſolved; but from other natural cauſes, the principal of which are an enlargement of the proſtate gland, which, forming a barrier between the calculi and the neck of the bladder, prevents the latter from being irritated by the former; or elſe the formation of a cyſt between the faſciculi of the muſcular coat of the bladder, which encloſes the calculus, and excludes it from the general cavity; in conſequence of which, the common ſymptoms of ſtone are removed.

(To be concluded in our next.)

ART. III. *Lord Valentia's Voyages and Travels.*

(Concluded from p. 252.)

THERE are two portions of theſe volumes upon which it has been our uniform opinion that the noble writer might ſecurely reſt his reputation, for ſagacity in political obſervation, and for all the eſſential qualities of an accompliſhed traveller. We mean the ſuccinct but able account of Ceylon, and of Mr. North's adminiſtration of that Iſland, and every particular connected with the expedition to the Red Sea and Egypt. So very highly indeed do we eſtimate this latter diviſion of the work, that we think it may challenge competition with every preceding undertaking of the kind, with reſpect to the important information which it communicates, and the ultimate benefit which will neceſſarily reſult from it, both to ſcience and to commerce. It ſtands ſo much aloof from the reſt, has excited ſuch appropriate intereſt and curioſity, and will ever be ſo eſteemed for its undoubted claims of actual ſurvey, original diſcovery, and novelty of obſervation, that we could wiſh the noble traveller to take it up *de novo*, add ſuch other matters as his examination of his

his papers and reflections on the ſubject may ſupply, and give it to the world in a handſome quarto volume by itſelf.

We ſhall now however proceed to the diſcharge of our duty to the author and our readers, by ſpecifying, as we have done in former inſtances, the parts and paſſages in this laſt volume, which are, in our judgment, moſt entitled to attention, and by ſubjoining ſuch extracts as our limits will permit and juſtify.

The commencement of this volume introduces the continuation of Mr. Salt's expedition in Abyſſinia, and is full of acute remark and pleaſing information. Whoever ſhall hereafter peruſe Mr. Salt's account of Axum, and compare it with Bruce's drawing and deſcription of the place and drawing of the obeliſk, will be convinced of the ſuperiority of the preſent account. The value of this portion of the work is incalculably increaſed by the eſtabliſhment of the true reading of the inſcription at that place; in which Mr. Salt was aſſiſted by Dr. Vincent, whoſe characteriſtic candour, as well as correct learning, is here, as on other occaſions, conſpicuouſly demonſtrated. We regret that we are only able to inſert ſo ſhort an extract on this occaſion as that which follows.

"From my account of Axum, it will appear that Mr. Bruce's deſcription of the "mountain of red marble," of the "wall cut out of the ſame, five feet high," with its "one hundred and thirty-three pedeſtals, on which ſtood coloſſal ſtatues of the dog-ſtar, two of which only were remaining;" and of the road cut between the wall and the mountain, are ſtatements contrary to the exiſting facts, or at leaſt ſo extremely exaggerated, as to caſt ſtrong doubts upon his authority; and it appears to me, that nothing but the fallacious preſumption that no one, after the difficulties which he had deſcribed with ſo much exaggeration, would dare to follow his ſteps could have induced him to venture on ſuch unſupported aſſertions, which the very next European who ſhould travel that way, would ſo certainly refute. His never having ſeen nor heard of the inſcription that ſtands ſo near the road by which he paſſed, is ſomewhat ſingular. It is indeed partly concealed from ſight by a ſmall riſing ground, and his attention might eaſily have been diverted by the obeliſk on the right. Moreover his account of the church, and his general remarks on the prieſts, give reaſon to ſuppoſe that he had no communication with them; yet theſe were probably the only perſons capable of giving him any information on the ſubject. In this inſtance, his neglect of them was well repaid, by his being left in ignorance of the moſt valuable monument in the place.

"The lower claſs of the inhabitants of Axum ſeemed to be more rude to ſtrangers, and leſs under authority, than any we

obſerved during our excurſion, ſo that it was not eaſy to prevent the occurrence of a ſerious diſpute. Ibrahim, our boy, ſeized a much ſtronger fellow than himſelf, who was particularly troubleſome, and having made faſt his garment, brought him to the top of the church, at the time we were there, and delivered him over to our guides. After frightening the offender with the Ras's diſpleaſure, we were induced to diſmiſs him unpuniſhed, at the requeſt of the high prieſt. This cuſtom of ſeizing the garment of an offender, is very general; when any perſon is injured, his firſt attempt is to get hold of his adverſary's apparel, which, having faſtened in a hard knot to his own, nothing can force him to quit till he gets into the preſence of his ſuperiors, to whoſe deciſion he means to appeal; and it is ſingular, that thoſe who may have ſtolen double the value of their garment, will not conſent to part with it in order to eſcape from the diſgrace attached to ſuch a proceeding.

"We obſerved here rather a rough mode of keeping children in order; one of Nebrida Aram's boys had large iron ſhackles on his legs, as a puniſhment for ſome truant tricks of which he had been guilty.

"A bullock was ſent to me by the maſter of the houſe in which I lodged, who is a brother of Nebrida Aram, and bread and booza were ſupplied twice a day by a daughter of Ras Michael, ſtyled Ambati Ozoro Tuckai. I had not, however, the pleaſure of ſeeing her. Having ſtaid one day longer than was expected at Axum, we found ſome difficulty in getting proviſions. Our guide, who had great reſpect paid him wherever he went, for being in the immediate ſervice of the Ras, laid this tax upon my friend the prieſt, who thought himſelf, however, amply compenſated by a piece of muſlin and a ſmall cornelian croſs, which I preſented to him. This was indeed but a ſmall return for the uniformly kind attention with which he had treated us. There fell much rain, accompanied by lightning in the evening." Vol. III, p. 98.

Upon chapter the ſeventh, which contains Lord Valentia's obſervations on the probable reſult of Mr. Salt's viſit to Abyſſinia, the views of Bonaparte with reſpect to the Red Sea, the means of obviating them, the preſent ſtate of Abyſſinia, the advantages which England may derive from the connection, with various remarks on commerce, and on Mr. Bruce, the noble traveller may proudly and ſecurely reſt for reputation of a very exalted kind. The whole of this chapter evinces ſuch acuteneſs of political inveſtigation, ſuch knowledge of commerce, ſubſtantial ability ſo various and comprehenſive, that we conſider him entitled to the praiſe and gratitude of his countrymen. Above all things, we cannot paſs, without the commendation it deſerves, the unaffected

unaffected zeal with which, on every proper occaſion, Lord Valentia advocates the cauſe of Chriſtianity; neither is this done in an oſtentatious or obtruſive manner, but it appears with efficacy and energy on every ſuitable occaſion. This will be evinced from the following ſhort extract.

"The advantages that Abyſſinia will obtain, by a direct communication with European nations, are incalculable. At preſent ſhe is ſuffering under all thoſe evils that attend an inefficient government. Her king is invariably in the power of one ambitious ſubject or another; and receiving no revenue but from the nearly independent governors of his different provinces, he is incapable of ſecuring a ſufficient force to ſuſtain himſelf, or to prevent them from waſting the reſources of the country in mutual hoſtility. The conſequence is, that the Abyſſinian of Tigrè, fights againſt the Abyſſinian of Begember; and the Galla, taking advantage of their enmity, is gradually encroaching on both. The governors of the different provinces are obliged to diminiſh the revenue by grants to their followers, who, conſcious that they have no legal right to the ſovereignty they aſſume, would otherwiſe deſert them, and ſeek for a more munificent maſter. The reſult of theſe meaſures has been ſhewn in Mr. Salt's account of Tigrè, the revenue of which ſeems to have been reduced to about one half of what it was in the time Ras Michael Suhul.

"Still the power of Tigrè preponderates; and the Ras Welleta Selaſſè is veſted with the conſtitutional, but immoderate power of prime miniſter. This is fortunate, as through that province alone can any communication be carried on, at preſent, with Gondar. An alliance with the Britiſh would ſupply him with arms, ammunition, and revenue, and thereby enable him to liberate his ſovereign from the oppreſſion in which he is now held, and to place in his hands the ſceptre of the fineſt part of Africa. Abyſſinia, under one maſter, would reſume her ancient conſequence; her people would cultivate their fields in tranquillity; and her eternal enemies, the Galla, would ſoon be driven, by the poſſeſſors of fire arms, into their own country. Nor would they, in all probability, long remain unſubdued. It is only difficult to fix in imagination the boundaries of the Abyſſinian empire. By an alliance with Great Britain, the Chriſtian ſovereign of theſe realms would be rendered independent of his refractory chiefs, and thoſe repeated inſurrections and revolutions, in which the people invariably ſuffer equally with the monarch, would at once be at an end. He would have time to learn from his allies the arts of peace; and the amiable character of the Abyſſinian, which Mr. Salt has drawn from his own experience, and the accounts of former writers, gives a fair promiſe, that a little labour would produce incalculably good effects. I cannot

but

but flatter myſelf that Chriſtianity, in its more pure forms, if offered to their acceptance with caution and moderation, would meet with a favourable reception; at any rate, the improvement in arts and ſciences, which follow trade, would ameliorate the national character, and aſſiſt in bringing back their own religion to a degree of purity, which it has long loſt. This would be greatly farthered, if the Engliſh were to uſe their influence with the Archbiſhop of Alexandria, to ſend out as Aboona, a man of education and talent. Hitherto no man, who had any expectation of riſing in his native country, would accept an office which was, in fact, a perpetual baniſhment, to live among a barbarous people, with whoſe language he was unacquainted, and who were ſurrounded by Muſſulmauns, cutting of all communication with other Chriſtians, and gradually incroaching on their territories. An Aboona, going out under Britiſh protection, would have far other ideas; and the fairer ſide of the picture would tempt an ambitious man to accept an office which would give him the ſupreme control over a numerous clergy, among a people highly reverencing his ſacred character, in a healthy, fertile, and pleaſant country, where, in affluence and rank, the ſovereign alone could be conſidered as ſuperior to him.

The reſtoring of tranquillity to the provinces, and a legal trade to the united empire, would alſo have the very important effect of putting an end to the importation of ſlaves, which here is not only liable to the ſame objections as on the weſtern coaſt of Africa, but to the ſtill greater one, that the ſlaves exported are Chriſtians, and that they are carried into Arabia, where they inevitably loſe, not only their liberty, but their religion.

"England has felt it an imperious duty, to ſtep forward and liberate the unfortunate Negroes from ſlavery; and I truſt the ſimilarly hard fate of many thouſand Chriſtians, requires only to be known, to call equally for her active exertions in their favour; eſpecially as thoſe exertions will, in every point of view, be beneficial to herſelf." Vol. III, p. 264.

On his departure from Maſſowah, on his way to Suez, Lord Valentia had a wonderful eſcape from ſhipwreck; the narrative is very honourable to him, and we of courſe introduce it.

"We were within fifteen miles of the track of the Panther in 1795, when the wind freſhened ſo much from the northward, as to oblige us to lie to, in hopes of keeping our own till morning. We had on our former voyage run along at a ſmall diſtance from the main land, and thought all was clear between that and the iſlands. We drifted gradually to the ſouth weſt, keeping the land going. It lightened very violently, and about eleven, by a very vivid flaſh, Captain Court diſcovered we were drifting on

on a ſhoal, and at the ſame time the ſoundings were fourteen fathom. We inſtantly let go the ſmall bower, veered out two thirds of a cable, and let go the beſt bower under foot. We now thought ourſelves ſafe, and Captain Court congratulated me on the Panther's riding ſo well at anchor as to leave us nothing to fear, though it blew very freſh, and a very heavy ſea was rolling in. However, before one, we parted from the ſmall bower; we inſtantly veered out the whole of the beſt bower cable, and dropped the ſheet anchor with a new cable, and veered out thirty fathom. In doing this, the hand of one of the poor Laſcars got jammed in, and was ſeverely bruiſed. At three our alarms were greatly increaſed by the beſt bower's parting. Our only hopes now were that the ſheet anchor, the whole cable of which we veered out, would hold till morning; our little ſtream anchor could otherwiſe be of no uſe. The ſwell and wind were greatly increaſed, ſo as to render reſt impoſſible; nor could our dead lights protect the cabin from the ſea, which worked in by the violent pitching of the veſſel. Morning at length came, but not to bring us comfort. We diſcovered that we were in a kind of bay, formed by two reefs, and a ſandy iſland at the bottom. It was ſo hazy that we could not diſtinguiſh whether or no there might be a ſmall paſſage on either ſide of it. The ſea broke ſo as to render it difficult at a diſtance to diſtinguiſh it from the breakers. There was every reaſon to fear that no paſſage exiſted, as the ground under us was extremely foul. Should our anchor part, it was, as the wind then blew, impoſſible to weather either point of the reef; we could therefore only truſt to Providence. I own, that the dread of ſuch another night as the laſt; the certainty that if the cable did part in the night, nothing could ſave us all from deſtruction; the little hopes that it could hold in foul ground with an increaſing ſwell and undiminiſhed gale, made me almoſt wiſh that ere night our anxiety might be ended. There was then a hope, though a faint one, that our lives might be ſaved, though the veſſel were loſt, by at once laying her aſhore on the iſland, which we then ſuppoſed to be one of Welleſley's Iſlands. At a quarter paſt twelve the expected event took place. Captain Court was cool and collected. He ſaid to me, taking my hand, alas! poor Panther! nothing can ſave you—we muſt now be all broken together, and do the beſt we can for each other. He accordingly determined to run for the iſland. The men, both white and black, were active and ſteady. The ſails were ſet moſt expeditiouſly, and we all looked with an anxious heart to our approaching danger. We attempted firſt to weather the weſtern reef, but finding that impoſſible, wore round for the ſandy iſlands. At that moment Captain Court perceived the wind had changed a point, and inſtantly determined to try and weather the eaſtern reef, which before the change was impoſſible.

"In

"In a heavy gale, which carried us gunwale under water, we had the felicity of paſſing the point of the reef, on which the ſea broke tremendouſly, at the diſtance of only two cables length. Our firſt ſenſations were thoſe of joy for our eſcape, and gratitude to that Almighty Being, who had ſo wonderfully preſerved us, in the moment of otherwiſe certain deſtruction, by the change of wind. When, however, we became a little calm, other and very painful feelings obtruded themſelves. We had loſt four anchors and cables; we had only a ſpare one left in the hold without a ſtock. To venture to Jidda in ſuch a ſituation was impoſſible—to run into Port Mornington without an anchor was equally ſo. Our firſt idea was to return to Maſſowah, and ſend a dow to Mocha to communicate our diſtreſs, and try to procure relief. Our freſh proviſions were nearly out, and our ſalt ſtore was ſo ſmall as to render the uſing them a very ſerious buſineſs. We therefore put before the wind—as we advanced, and found it did not diminiſh, we had hopes it might, as on a former occaſion, carry us all the way to Mocha—we therefore determined to make a trial." P. 292.

In the ninth chapter, among other curious ſubjects, obſervations on the ancient and modern ſtate of Jidda, its harbour, trade, &c. on Suez and its trade, we find ſome remarks on the paſſage of the children of Iſrael through the Red Sea. With theſe we were exceedingly gratified, and indeed inſtructed. Mr. Bruce's idea that Pharaoh was irritated againſt the children of Iſrael becauſe they carried away their neighbours borrowed jewels, is puerile and contemptible. The reaſon aſſigned by Scripture is without doubt the true and only one. They appeared entangled in the land, and ſhut in by the wilderneſs, Pharaoh, therefore, was induced to hope that he might again recover this valuable body of ſlaves. If the Red Sea did actually extend many miles north of Suez, and that it did, is confirmed by the preſent appearance of the country, by the opinion of Monſieur Aymè, and the actual obſervations of Lord Valentia, every difficulty appears to be removed.

The remaining part of the volume is employed on the ſubject of Egypt, and contains a great deal of original and important matter. The remarks on the probable uſe of the pyramids, are ingenious, and we believe new. The argument in favour of the large one, that it was intended to be kept open, if not concluſive, is at leaſt entitled to the moſt reſpectful attention. A part of this we inſert.

"If it were dubious in the time of Herodotus, by whom, or for what purpoſe, the pyramids were conſtructed, it is ſcarcely

poſſible that modern ingenuity ſhould clear away the deeper gloom with which the courſe of ages has covered the myſtery; yet every perſon, who has written on the ſubject, has embraced ſome decided opinion, and many have laboured hard to prove, what muſt ever remain doubtful. Among theſe, Monſieur Maillet is the moſt remarkable, who has deſcribed the proceſs of cloſing the great pyramid, as accurately, as if he had been preſent when it was done. I am myſelf inclined to believe that it never was intended to be ſhut up, nor that any pains were taken to conceal the approaches to the great chamber; for if ſuch were the caſe, nothing could be more abſurd, than to line the paſſages, from the entrance to the extremity, with a highly poliſhed white marble, which would have ſerved as a guide to any depredator, and would have precluded the poſſibility of his erring either to the right or left; whereas, if the paſſage had been formed of the ſame materials as the reſt of the building, nearly a moiety of it might have been deſtroyed before its contents could have been diſcovered. If, on the contrary, the pyramid were intended to be open for the celebration of any of the ſacred myſteries, the lining of poliſhed marble to the paſſage, and the ſplendid coating of granite, which adorns the chambers, would be at once accounted for, and the ſarcophagus might have been deſtined to contain the ſuppoſed body of Oſiris during the annual lamentations for his loſs.

"The uſual account of Cheops having finiſhed it for his own interment, ſeems hardly reconcileable with the account of Herodotus, of his being buried in an iſland ſurrounded by the Nile, which might be *under*, but could not be *in* the pyramid, from its being elevated one hundred feet above the level of the plain. The ridiculous account of the Arab hiſtorians, of the body of a king having been diſcovered adorned with jewels, when Sultaun Almamoun opened the pyramid, is unworthy of conſideration, for it appears that the paſſage was open in the time of Strabo and Pliny, who mention the oblique deſcent, and the well of eighty ſix cubits. The conjecture of Pococke ſeems worthy of more attention, who believes that the whole point of the high land, which protrudes due eaſt into the plain of the Nile, was intended to be covered with an uniform pile, of which the exiſting pyramids were to form a part, and that others were to be erected, to correſpond with the great pyramid and the third. The ſecond pyramid would then be in the centre, with the ſphinx in front, of it. The regularity of the excavations which ſurround this building on two ſides, leaving an opening to the eaſt, and the fact that the cauſeways extend in the ſame direction, ſeem to prove, that this was intended as the front of the pile, and thereby confirm the conjecture of our learned countryman.

"Mr. Bruce, who certainly viſited the pyramids, has given us only one obſervation, and that is totally contrary to the truth, viz. 'that large fragments of the rock are viſible in the roof

of

of the great chamber, where the ſarcophagus ſtands, and alſo in the top of the roof of the gallery, as you go up into that chamber." I have before ſtated that the pyramid itſelf is built of a ſtone found on the ſpot, but the gallery is lined with white marble, and the chambers with the fineſt granite." P. 389.

The whole account and deſcription of the Lake Bourlos, which occurs in p. 409, is original and new. This part of Egypt was never before examined and deſcribed by any European traveller. The ſame obſervation applies to the very ancient and curious ſhrine, the repreſentation of which is now for the firſt time given in p. 480. This is a great Antiquarian treaſure, and bears no reſemblance, as far as our recollection extends, to any fragment of antiquity in Pococke, Norden, Denon, or any other Ægyptian traveller.

" After breakfaſt we viſited Guſſur Timai, or the palace of Timai, as it is called by the Arabs, which is ſituated on a hill, at the diſtance of about half a mile from the other. We were here compenſated for all our trouble, by the diſcovery of a vaſt ſhrine of poliſhed, red, Thebaic granite, which ſtill continues ſtanding, and of which the accompanying engraving will give the beſt idea.

" The ſhrine itſelf is of a ſingle piece, of the following dimenſions:

	Feet		Inches
" Height - -	23	- -	4
Breadth in front -	12	- -	8
Depth on the outſide	11	- -	3
Breadth of the chamber	8	- -	8
Depth of the chamber	9	- -	2

It ſtands on a pedeſtal of the ſame ſubſtance, five feet high, and that again on two layers, that amount to ſix feet three inches; ſo that the whole elevation is thirty-four feet ſeven inches. The poliſh on many parts continues perfect, but in other has been injured by time, or external injury. A large crack runs down it behind, and there is another on each ſide, which reſembles much the effect of lightning. The front has been ornamented with hieroglyphics, chiefly at the top, but on the ſides more ſcantily. The ſmooth ſurface reflected ſo ſtrongly the rays of the ſun, and the heat was ſo great from ſurrounding banks keeping off the air, that it was impoſſible to draw the ornaments with accuracy. The top is not flat, but elevated to a point in the centre, as we found when we viewed it from a diſtance. It is hardly to be doubted, that a ſtatue of a deity was originally placed in the cavity; I ſhould ſuppoſe of Pan, for the height ſeems too great for the ram only. The ſhrine was placed

facing the north east in the centre of one side of an irregular square, forty-three paces wide by thirty-six; at present marked only by very high mounds of earth, and some remains of a wall; it had apparently a shrine of a similar construction on each side of it. On a block of Thebaic granite, which had formed a part of one of these, was a figure of a ram with four horns; two which were visible were long and twisted, diverging horizontally from the top of the forehead: a third was shorter, a little curved, perfectly smooth, and lying close to the face; the fourth was concealed." P. 430.

The conclusion of the book contains remarks on Savary, which indicate great acuteness, and the observations on the formation of the Delta, if not acceded to, deserve serious consideration. But there is no part of the work better entitled to the respectful attention of geographers, than the map of Alexandria, taken from actual survey, and the elucidation of its ancient ruins. Nothing but the apprehension that we may be accused by some of having already too far protracted this article, could prevent our introducing at length the strictures on the remarkable expedition of Sebastiani, that worthy emissary of his intriguing and tyrant master. The concluding observations on the late unfortunate termination of our adventure to Egypt, cannot be perused without regret and sorrow, and upon these we forbear to expatiate. The noble traveller returned by Malta and Gibraltar, having been absent from England four years and four months.

The appendix contains Sebastiani's own report of his visit to Egypt, from the Moniteur, and two extracts from the Courier de l'Egypte.

It would be unpardonable to take our leave of this important work, without paying our just tribute of commendation to the charts and engravings by which it is accompanied and adorned. These are not only more numerous, but more beautiful than we have for a long time seen. In a more particular manner it is incumbent upon us to point out to attention the charts of the Red Sea, and the grand plan of Alexandria, which are excellent in their kind, and the former of which cannot fail to be of the most essential utility to future navigators in that distant region.

ART. IV. *Scriptural Illuſtrations of the Thirty-nine Articles of the Church of England, with a practical Comment upon each Article; affectionately intended to promote religious Peace and Unity. By Samuel Wix, A.M. Rector of Inworth, in the County of Eſſex; and Vicar of St. Bartholomew the Leſs, London.* 8vo. 363 pp. 8s. Rivingtons. 1808.

THE tendency of this work is ſo truly Chriſtian, and the modeſty of the author ſo ſtriking, as to diſarm criticiſm. There is indeed no room for ſeverity were we inclined to be ſevere, and far leſs for cenſure; for Mr. Wix has certainly accompliſhed all that was in his intention. His book is not addreſſed to the learned, whom he refers to Burnet, and Beveridge, and Bennett, and occaſionally to Dr. Hey's lectures, for critical expoſitions of the articles; but to thoſe who poſſeſs not much leiſure, or have not had the benefit of previous inſtruction. The plan on which it is compoſed is ſimple and natural. He firſt prints the article entire; then divides it into clauſes, when it conſiſts of more clauſes than one, ſubjoining to each, the ſeveral Texts of Scripture on which he ſuppoſes it chiefly to reſt; and to theſe he adds, what he calls, a practical comment. He is moſt anxious, he ſays, to convey to the mind of the reader, the principle upon which this comment will be invariably conducted; which is,

"That no one article of faith is intended to be recommended (by the church) but ſuch as is thought to be agreeable to the ſpirit of the Scriptures. The Comment will, therefore, be devoid of ſuch critical matter that would be uneſſential to a ſcriptural and practical comprehenſion of the article under conſideration, and perplexing to the unlearned reader. It is admirably obſerved, in the Sixth Article, that *Holy Scripture containeth all things neceſſary to ſalvation: ſo that whatſoever is not read therein, nor may be proved thereby, is not to be required of any man, that it ſhould be believed as an article of faith, or be thought neceſſary to ſalvation.* Adverting to this, as the principle or foundation of the Comment, as it is of the Articles, it will be perceived, that the object of either is, not to obtrude Articles of Faith on the belief of others, but humbly to expound the darker paſſages of Holy Scripture, and to attempt to render plain thoſe things which the Apoſtle obſerves are *hard to be underſtood.*" (Introduction, p. 10.)

We cannot with truth ſay that the author has *expounded* the darker paſſages of Scripture, or rendered any thing plain which is hard to be underſtood; but he has clearly ſhown that our articles agree with the Scriptures; though he contends that ſome of them, and even ſome paſſages of Scripture itſelf, may be honeſtly ſubſcribed in different ſenſes. With reſpect to the *mode*, he ſays, in which the doctrines of *the fall*, the *ever bleſſed Trinity*, and the *atonement wrought by Chriſt*,

"Are conveyed to the mind from the Scriptures, or are to be outwardly expreſſed, there ſurely may be indulged a latitude of opinion without ſeparation. In the ſame way, as two or more honeſt pious perſons taking up a chapter in the Old or New Teſtament, and riſing, probably, with very different notions of what they have been reading, may be ſaid, notwithſtanding, to believe in the portion of Scripture: ſo, alſo, might the ſame perſons read over our Articles, and with different opinions aſſent to them, as being, under the Scriptures, a form of ſound words. Might not an accommodating temper of this kind be cultivated in perfect conſiſtence with unaffected candour and religious ſincerity? Was not this the temper in which St. Paul, anxious by all means to propagate the Chriſtian Faith, became all things to all men? He became ſo, not to the point of ſurrendering any one Article of Faith, or of adding one; but provided that he was once ſatisfied of ſincerity and of honeſt intention, he became as compliant as an adherence to truth would moſt generouſly allow him to be." (Introduction, p. 13.)

If the reader from this imagines, that Mr. Wix leans either towards Arianiſm or towards Socinianiſm, he will do him great injuſtice. He aſſerts the doctrines of *the Trinity* and *Original Sin* in the ſtrongeſt terms; but aware that the moſt Orthodox Chriſtians have differed in their modes of *conceiving* the generation of the Son of God, and in their opinions reſpecting the *conſequences* of Adam's ſin on his *poſterity*, he thinks that while the eſſential truth is held on both theſe difficult ſubjects, a difference in the mode of conceiving the ſame things is no ground for ſeparation.

Thus, for inſtance, ſome of the followers of Mr. Hutchinſon conceive the three perſons in the Godhead to be all *conſubſtantial*, *co-eternal*, and *co-ordinate*, without *derivation*, *ſubordination*, or *dependence of any ſort*, as to nature or eſſence; taking the phraſes in the Nicene Creed—*begotten before all worlds*, and God of God—to ſignify nothing more than the ante-mundane agreement among THE ETERNAL THREE; that

that the pre-exiſtent perſon of one of them ſhould be begotten into the office of the Redeemer of mankind. On the other hand the majority of modern Divines, at the head of whom, on this ſubject eſpecially, we may ſurely place biſhop Bull, conceive that the ſecond perſon of the Bleſſed Trinity was, from eternity, begotten of the Firſt in a manner ſomewhat analogous to the derivation of light from the corporeal ſun *, and that both the ſecond and third perſons are in ſome ſenſe ſubordinate to the firſt. Both theſe parties believe in the true Divinity of each of the three perſons, and in the unity of the Godhead; but the Hutchinſonian affirms that he can form no conception of one Divine perſon being in any ſenſe ſubordinate to another as to his nature and eſſence; whilſt the follower of biſhop Bull declares, that the Hutchinſonian notion appears to him to be nothing better than *Tritheiſm*. Each, however, refuſes the conſequence deduced from his opinion by the other; while both admit the extreme myſterioufneſs of the ſubject, and condemn the doctrines of Arius and Socinus; and therefore it ſeems to be Mr. Wix's opinion, that their different conceptions of the ſame thing ought not to produce a ſchiſm in the church,—an opinion in which we heartily agree with him.

We have repeatedly ſtated two opinions reſpecting the conſequences of Adam's fall on his poſterity †, both of which imply the neceſſity of Divine aid to enable man to "work out his own ſalvation with fear and trembling;" both of which are at the utmoſt diſtance from the hereſies of Pelagius, againſt which our articles on the ſubject were formed; and both of which have been held, as well as the Calviniſtic doctrine, by ſome of the brighteſt ornaments of our church. If it be Mr. Wix's opinion that theſe different views of the conſequences of the Fall ſhould produce no ſeparation among thoſe to whom they are preſented by ſacred Scripture, provided each of them admit, that "as in Adam all die, even ſo in Chriſt ſhall all be made alive," and that "no man can come to Chriſt except the Father by his Spirit draw him," in that opinion likewiſe we heartily agree with him. From the texts which he quotes on this ſubject, and which we have examined elſewhere ‡, it ſeems very

* See our Review of the Chriſtian Code, in our Number for September.

† See our 21ſt vol. pp. 592—608, and our 24th vol. pp. 184—193.

‡ See our Review of the Chriſtian Code, in the Number for October.

evident that his views of the conſequences of the Fall are different from any, which the writer of the articles referred to can find in the Bible; but that difference is really ſo unimportant to vital religion, that if, on account of it, either of them ſhould refuſe to hold Communion with the other, the perſon ſo refuſing would make himſelf a ſchiſmatic.

The author who thus pleads for a latitude of opinion, in ſubſcribing the articles, can be no favourite of thoſe *true churchmen*, who abſurdly contend that the articles were agreed upon for the avoiding of *all* diverſities of opinion; but Mr. Wix has proved that all the latitude for which he pleads, and which is a latitude only in the *mode of conceiving* the ſame thing, is expreſsly allowed by the church herſelf in thoſe very articles. In his practical comment on the Sixth Article, he ſays,

"All ſects appeal to the Scriptures in ſupport of their doctrines. But no ſect, or denomination of the Chriſtian church, has, it is believed, altogether come up to the moderation of the Church of England, in ſpecially declaring, that no Article is to be believed which is not to be proved by the Scriptures. She thinks, indeed, that her own Articles are capable of ſuch a proof; but ſhe does not inſiſt upon their being believed in *any determinate ſenſe of her own*. She is ſatisfied with conveying, as far as ſhe is able, by the medium of language, thoſe ideas which ſhe thinks reſult from the Scriptures. At the ſame time by the preſent Article, which ſpecially guards againſt any unſcriptural deduction, ſhe diſclaims any ſuch intention on her own part, and would ſeem to leave it to others, on all matters that are fairly queſtionable, to form with ſincerity their own opinions, in humble ſubmiſſion to divine truth, as it is *generally ſet forth in Holy Scripture*.

"In concluſion, let it be repeated, that the conſequence of this moderation ſeems to be, that honeſt and well-diſpoſed Chriſtians, may, while they avail themſelves of the language of Scripture, entertain opinions ſomewhat different, on certain myſterious points of doctrine, and, notwithſtanding be worthy and ſincere members of the Church of England." P. 64.

To this mode of reaſoning the author is aware of an objection, which he thus ſtates and anſwers.

"It may be inquired, Where then is the neceſſity of Creeds and Articles? Why not leave the Scriptures to ſpeak for themſelves? *They* plainly declare the way that leadeth to ſalvation, and let *them* be the only Articles by which any Church makes public profeſſion of her faith. To this mode of reaſoning it may be replied, that many of thoſe who uſe it mean ſomething beyond what

what they profeſs. Their reaſoning, if ſifted to the bottom, and compared with comments and public confeſſions, in favour of their own peculiar tenets, would not appear to be againſt any attempt to eſtabliſh a general creed or confeſſion, but againſt doctrines, which the compilers of the Articles, on ſober reflection, believed to be ſcriptural, which cannot eſcape the attention of thoſe who peruſe the Articles, and which every honeſt miniſter who has ſubſcribed them, muſt conſider himſelf bound to preach.

" But there are others, who alſo uſe the above mode of reaſoning on more ingenuous motives, ſincerely thinking that the leſs any profeſſion of religion is accompanied with human gloſſes and interpretations of Scripture, the more likely it is to be conformable with the ſpirit of Scripture. Such perſons might reflect, that all ſects profeſs to appeal to the Scriptures, for the truth of their doctrines, however contrary thoſe doctrines are to each other, and that to have no public teſt or ſtandard of the doctrines that are derivable from the Scriptures, were to ſubject the Church of Chriſt to all the diviſions that are likely to ariſe from the weakneſs of private interpretation.

" Accordingly, if we look among the different denominations of perſons profeſſing the Chriſtian religion in this Country, who are without the pale of the eſtabliſhed Church, we ſhall perceive them to maintain doctrines eſſentially different. By ſome, the doctrine of the ever bleſſed and glorious Trinity is profeſſed, by others it is denied; by ſome the atonement of Chriſt is preached, by others it is openly rejected; by ſome, the Sacraments of Baptiſm and the Lord's Supper are believed to be the outward means of conveying inward and ſpiritual graces, while, by others, they are deſpiſed and neglected as weak and beggarly elements.

" The conſequence of this contrariety of opinion, in religious matters, would be, were there no Articles and no Creeds to point out, on public authority, the Chriſtian Faith, as it is believed to be revealed in Scripture, that, inſtead of deriving, from our religious places of public inſtruction, unity of belief, the people might enter one church, and be exhorted to pray,—" O Holy, Bleſſed and Glorious Trinity, three Perſons and one God, have mercy upon us miſerable ſinners,"—while, in another, they might be told, that, in uſing ſuch a prayer, they had fallen into idolatry; they might enter one Church and hear the comfortable doctrine of Chriſt's atonement, preached and explained to them, while, in another, the comfort they had juſt derived, would be wreſted from them; they might enter one church, and be devoutly exhorted to take the Sacraments of Chriſt's inſtitution to their great and endleſs comfort, while they might enter another, and be gravely informed, that Chriſt never intended to inſtitute any Sacraments. And all this might be done by teachers, who profeſſed to derive their texts from the

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Holy Scripture.—Nay, we may go a ſtep farther, and not only ſuppoſe that all this might be done; but aſſert that this, and much more, actually is done in meeting-houſes, ſeparated from the communion of the Church, whoſe ſupporters have refuſed ſubmiſſion (ſubſcription?) to the Articles, upon which we have been commenting." P. 358.

Theſe arguments ſufficiently prove the importance of Articles, as a public confeſſion of faith, though it may be impoſſible that all men ſhould comprehend each truth of that confeſſion *in the very ſame way*; and the arguments are the more valuable for being level to the capacity of thoſe, for whoſe uſe the work is chiefly intended. Indeed, the whole of this author's reaſoning is ſo, except one argument for the truth of the New Teſtament, which, though perfectly ſound in itſelf, is liable to an obvious objection, which the unlearned reader is not here taught to repel. The author, after briefly ſtating the uſual arguments from the confeſſions of Jews and heathens; the diſintereſted character of the Apoſtles and Evangeliſts; the miracles wrought by Jeſus and his diſciples; and the prophecies uttered by them, which either have been fulfilled, or are now fulfilling, adds,

"We may deduce a very powerful argument for the truth of the New Teſtament, from a conſideration of the paramount truth of God, and of his divine care over his creatures. When we view him as the fountain of truth, and contemplate his omnipotence, we are forbidden to think that he would ſuffer a ſyſtem of untruth, capable of ſuch powerful arguments, as the Scriptures are, to continue to miſlead his creatures. We know that nothing can eſcape the obſervation of the Almighty; and had the Goſpel not been true, it is conſiſtent with every branch of ſound reaſoning, wherewith we are bleſſed, to conclude that God would not have allowed its continuance. But his having allowed it, and multitudes of men in all ages, of all countries, and of the moſt ſolid parts, having firmly aſſented to it, is an irrefragable argument that the Goſpel is true." P. 58.

Mr. Wix feels the force of this reaſoning, and ſo do we; but were one of theſe men of little leiſure, who have not had the benefit of previous inſtruction, (for whoſe uſe chiefly this argument is ſtated) to be told that the religion of Mahomet has now been permitted by God to continue for upwards of 1200 years, and to be embraced by greater multitudes than even Chriſtianity itſelf, what anſwer could ſuch a man make to the advocate for the truth of the Koran, or how could he ſhow that this argument does not apply to

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it as well as to the New Teſtament? Were he to ſay, that no argument can prove the Divine origin of a religion, of which the precepts are not pure, and of which the author did not manifeſt his inſpiration by his miracles; the Mahometan might reply that the precepts of the Koran are pure as well as thoſe of the New Teſtament, and that its author gave a miraculous proof of his being Divinely inſtructed, when, in the ſpace of one night, he travelled from Mecca to Jeruſalem, from Jeruſalem to Heaven, where he converſed with God, and thence returned to Mecca in the morning! Of the futility of this reply Mr. Wix, indeed, is fully aware; for he knows that many of the precepts of the Koran are not pure; but the man without the benefit of previous inſtruction probably knows not this; nor can ſuch a man be ſuppoſed qualified to anſwer the plauſible arguments that might be urged for polygamy and concubinage in thoſe countries, where they were permitted even by Moſes himſelf. Mr. Wix knows that there is no evidence whatever for the miraculous journey of Mahomet, but the impoſtor's ſolitary aſſertion; whereas the miracles of Chriſt were innumerable, and performed in the preſence of multitudes, who were the inveterate enemies of his name. He knows, likewiſe, that Mahometaniſm was propagated by the ſword, and by holding out gratifications to the ſtrongeſt ſenſual appetites of human nature; whereas Chriſtianity was ſpread through the Roman Empire by the miracles and ſufferings of its preachers, though one of its moſt important doctrines is—"If ye live after the fleſh, ye ſhall die; but if ye through the ſpirit do mortify the deeds of the body, ye ſhall live." Theſe are important diſtinctions, between the origin and progreſs of Chriſtianity and the origin and progreſs of Mahometaniſm, and to the author perfectly obvious; but, in the preſent age, when the Miſſionaries of infidelity are ſo eager to throw ſtumbling blocks in the way, even of the loweſt of the people, they ought to have been clearly ſtated, before illiterate men were taught to rely on the long continuance of the Goſpel, and its having been embraced by multitudes of the moſt ſolid parts, as an irrefragable argument that it is true.

Mr. Wix, indeed, repeatedly expreſſes himſelf in the courſe of his work, as if he thought diſbelief in the authenticity and inſpiration of the Scriptures a rare thing; but is it indeed poſſible that he has already forgotten "the age of reaſon," or that, becauſe the deſolation of Europe has baniſhed democracy, perhaps, from this Iſland, he imagines its faithful ally, infidelity, to have fled with it? If this be

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indeed his opinion, he knows very little of the preſent ſtate of the republic of letters, or of the zeal with which ſome Chemiſts and pretended philoſophers even now labour, in ſeminaries founded for the education of youth, to prove the eternity of the world in its preſent ſtate; and to repreſent the Coſmogony of Moſes as an eaſtern fable! On this account, we take the liberty to recommend to his attention, Leſlie's *Short Method with the Deiſts*, an abridgment of which, or at leaſt the four rules for aſcertaining the truth of matters of fact, would, in any future edition of this work, be a valuable acceſſion to the practical Comment on the Sixth Article. We take the liberty to recommend likewiſe ſomewhat more attention to the ſtructure and arrangement of his periods, in which we do not always meet with that perſpicuity, which ought to characterize the ſtyle of ſuch a work, intended for the uſe of men comparatively illiterate. If theſe hints be duly attended to, *the Scriptural Illuſtrations of the Thirty-nine Articles of the Church of England*, will be made one of the moſt generally uſeful works that have for many years attracted our attention; and with great propriety may be put into the hands of ſuch of the common people as are in danger of being led aſtray by thoſe "falſe teachers" in the Church, who repreſent their more regular brethren, as preaching doctrines contrary to the Articles, which they have ſubſcribed.

ART. V. *An Account of the Empire of Marocco, &c. By James Grey Jackſon, Eſq. &c.*

(In addition to our former Article at p. 366.)

WE had concluded our obſervations on Mr. Jackſon's account of Morocco in our laſt number, but our attention has been recalled to that work, by a ſuggeſtion that his thirteenth chapter contains, beſides what we noticed, ſeveral particulars relative to the interior of Africa, worthy of conſideration by all whoſe curioſity is intereſted on that ſubject, and of the African ſociety in particular.

In reſuming this ſubject, we muſt go back to Herodotus*, the father of hiſtory, and this we cannot do with-

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* Lib. II. p. 117. Ed. Weſſel.

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out obſerving, that all the modern diſcoveries tend to confirm the account which he obtained from the Cyrenians, who had viſited the Oaſis of Ammon, and received their information from Etearchus, King of the Ammonians.

This intelligence ſtates, that the Naſamones, who inhabit the coaſt of the Syrtes* on the ſouth and eaſt, had ſome young men of the principal families among them, who, among other extravagancies, drew lots for five of their number to explore the interior of Africa.

Theſe young men, furniſhed with abundance of proviſions, [and probably† with other requiſites neceſſary for their expedition] ſet out from the coaſt of the Syrtes, and directing their route with an inclination to the weſt, paſſed firſt through an inhabited tract on the borders of the Naſamones, after that through a region infeſted by wild beaſts, when they came to a vaſt ſandy deſert, which having traverſed for ſome days, they diſcovered marks of cultivation again, and trees‡ loaded with fruit.

While they were gathering this fruit, they were ſurrounded by the natives, who were men of low ſtature and black, and whoſe language they did not underſtand; by theſe blacks they were conveyed acroſs a vaſt tract of marſhes and fens, till they were brought to a city where the people were all of the ſame complexion, and this city was placed upon a great river which runs from the weſt, eaſtward, and divides the continent of Africa in the ſame manner as the Danube divides Europe in the ſame direction.

Theſe young men found means to return to their native country with this report, and with the further information, that this negro tribe was much addicted to ſorcery, and to their account Etearchus added, that he conjectured this river to be the Nile.

After reading this narrative, let any one refer to the thirteenth chapter of Mr. Jackſon's work,—to his map, p. 237, —to Major Rennell's map in Park's Travels, or to d'Anville's Africa, and judge whether the whole does not correſpond with the ſite of Tumbuctoo, with it's port Kabra, and the king's reſidence on the river at Jinnee. It is not meant to aſſert that theſe places actually exiſted in that early age, on

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* The modern kingdom of Tripoli.

† They muſt have had camels to carry their proviſions, and water more eſpecially.

‡ Probably the date tree.

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the identical ſpots where they are now fixed;—but that it is evidence to prove, that a great negro kingdom was even then eſtabliſhed in this country, now called Bambarra *, and that it's capital is on the river now ſtyled Nil-el-Abeede, the Nile of the Blacks.

The poſition of this kingdom is ſouth, with an inclination to the weſt, in reſpect to the Syrtes, or kingdom of Tripoli;—the cultivated tract on the coaſt is ſtill ſimilar,—the waſte infeſted by wild beaſts [lions, tigers, and elephants] is equally correſpondent, and the deſert or Sahara is exactly conformable to the accounts of Jackſon, Park, and all that have written on this country. The re-appearance of cultivation as you approach the Nil-el-Abeede, and the ſpecification of the date bearing palm, are a farther confirmation;—the region of marſhes is Wangara, eaſt of Tumbuctoo,—and the natives of Tumbuctoo are ſtill ſo addicted to ſorcery, that they fabricate all the amulets imported into Morocco,—which, according to Jackſon, are ſentences of the Koran encloſed in gold filagree of the moſt exquiſite workmanſhip.

The gold of Ghana is ſpecified as abundant by Al Edriſi; and if conjecture does not miſlead us, his Ghana† is Tumbuctoo, derived from Ghinnee or Jinnee, the reſidence of the ſovereign, and from Guin or Ghuin, the name of the Nil-el-Abeede, in Park. Gold is ſtill the principal article of return by the caravans to Morocco in the account of Mr. Jackſon.

Can we retrace all theſe correſpondent circumſtances without adverting to the veracity and reſearch of Herodotus? Without reflecting, that as diſcovery proceeds, the conformity is ſtill on the increaſe, and finally that the conjecture of Etearchus, if Mr. Jackſon's information be true, is confirmed?

Mr. Jackſon aſſures us, that it is an opinion univerſally received in Barbary, and throughout all Africa, that the Nile of the negroes is one of the ſources‡, if not the greateſt

* More accurately ſpeaking, the King of Bambarra is ſovereign of Tumbuctoo. Jackſon, p. 258.

† Major Rennell makes Ghana a ſeparate kingdom or province, between Tumbuctoo and Wangara. Poſſibly it is a province. Jackſon extends the territory of Tumbuctoo to the ſea of Soudan, which ſeems to be Wangara.

‡ Juba the Mauritanian was of the ſame opinion. Pliny v. 10. A tradition of nearly 2000 years ſtanding, is of great weight.

of the Nile of Egypt; that it is called Nil-el-Kabeer, the great Nile, in contradiſtinction to Nil-el-Cham, or Nil-el-Meſſir, the Egyptian Nile; and that he met with a native merchant of Tumbuctoo at Mogador, who had actually navigated this ſtream into Egypt. This account will be conſidered in its proper place, but we will firſt conſider the various opinions of the ancients on this great queſtion, and if the concluſion upon the whole induces us to return to the ſuppoſition of Etearchus, what is the honour to which Herodotus is not entitled?

It is now generally acknowledged that there is a chain of mountains croſſing the whole continent of Africa, about the latitude of 12° or 13° north, from the Atlantic ocean to Abyſſinia. This chain throws down the Senegal, Gambia, Rio Grande, and other rivers towards the weſt; but from its northern ſide it emits the Nile of the Negroes, which Park traced almoſt from its ſource to Silla, and found it's courſe was directed to the eaſt. The general name of theſe mountains is Lamlam *, or Jibbel el Kumra †, the mountains of the Moon; and Ptolemy derives the Nile of Egypt from mountains of the ſame appellation; but then inſtead of ſuppoſing this ſource to come from the weſt of Africa, he places it almoſt directly ſouth from Memphis, in latitude 13° or 14° ſouth, whereas the latitude of the ſource of the Egyptian Nile is actually in 10° 59′ 10″, according to Bruce. This error of twenty-three degrees in Ptolemy is copied by almoſt all the geographers who ſucceeded him, as well as by the Arabian writers, and it is increaſed by three degrees more to the ſouth, in Al Edriſſi ‡.

But whatever Ptolemy's error may be in this reſpect, his courſe § of the Nil-el-Abeede, which he calls the Niger, is conformable to Herodotus, from weſt to eaſt; and his Nigira Metropolis bears an affinity to the negro city of Herodotus, and the modern Tumbuctoo. His Niger riſes out of a mountain in Weſtern Africa, and terminates in a lake which we may conjecture has ſome relation to the marſhes of Wangara ‖.

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* In Arabic *Lam* is a mountain, *Lamlam* a chain of mountains; Al Edriſſi mentions this chain by the name of Lamlum.

† Jackſon. ‡ P. 16.

§ Pliny, v. c. 10. gives a courſe eaſtward to the Nigris, and conſiders it's ſtream as the boundary of Africa and Æthiopia.

‖ Major Rennell is of this opinion, and it agrees with Jackſon's ſea of Soudan.

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In this reſpect Al Edriſſi does not adhere to his authority, but after placing the ſource of the Egyptian Nile in lat. 16 ſouth, he brings its courſe into a lake under the equator, and from that lake branches off a ſtream to the weſt, which traverſes the whole continent of Africa, and iſſues into the Atlantic ocean.

On this river Al Edriſſi places his Ghana, a Mohammedan kingdom, under a well-regulated government, and abounding in gold; both circumſtances confirmed by Jackſon in regard to Tumbuctoo; and his next province is Wangara*, where he deſcribes the low country overflowed by the Nile, anſwering to the marſhes of Herodotus. His error relative to the weſterly courſe of this ſtream was copied by moſt of our early geographers in Europe; but the Venetian map of Fra Mauro, (1459) in the Britiſh Muſeum, does not derive this river from the Nile of Egypt, but from the marſhes [of Wangara.]

But if the courſe of this river is really to the eaſt, as Herodotus, Pliny, and Ptolemy affirmed, as d'Anville concluded, and Park has proved, we have its direction from 7° weſt of the longitude of Greenwich to Tumbuctoo, two degrees eaſt, aſcertained. We can again trace it with a tolerable degree of certainty to the lake of Wangara, twenty degrees further eaſt; and there would ſtill remain twelve or thirteen degrees before it could reach the Nile of Egypt, of which we are as yet uninformed. This is the chaſm that Mr. Jackſon has filled up; the whole courſe therefore would be 41 degrees of longitude, which, in latitude 15°, taken at a medium of 66 miles to a degree, amounts to 2706 miles, a courſe nearly double the length of the Nile of Egypt, from Abyſſinia to Alexandria.

This extraordinary length of courſe muſt preclude all judgment till the fact be aſcertained, but there are ſome probabilities which we ſhall ſtate, without building more upon them than the reader may be pleaſed to allow.

The river itſelf is known by ſeveral appellations, as the Niger, the Joliba, the Guin, and the Nil-el-Abeede; the laſt of theſe may be conſidered as its prevailing name among all the Arabs of the preſent day. Let us then conſider that the grand ſtream which joins the Nile of Egypt from the

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* It is not of importance whether we place Herodotus's kingdom of Negroes in Ghana or Tumbuctoo; it ſufficiently proves a great central Negro empire on the Nile-El-Abeede, and as more to the weſt Tumbuctoo is preferable.

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weſt is ſtyled Nil-el-Abiad, or as Bruce writes it, Bahr-el-Abiad *; and that the approximation of Abeede to Abiad is ſuch as to induce a belief that it is the ſame ſtream. If this ſhould be allowed, we learn the point of confluence from Bruce in lat. 15° 40′, or thereabouts, at Halfaia; and although he brings this river from the ſouth †, the confluence is all that we are concerned with at preſent. It is true that this aſſumption may be ridiculed as turning *black* into *white*, for Nil-el-Abeede is the river of the Blacks, and Nil-el-Abiad is the White Nile. Still it is poſſible that the natives of Sennaar may receive the name from the Arabic, and render it in their own dialect. This indeed muſt be left to conjecture, although the etymology of ſome of our own rivers, as derived by different geographers from the Britiſh or the Saxon, may be ſubject to interpretations equally diſcordant.

A ſecond ground of probability is the courſe of the Nil-el-Abeede, ſpeaking in general terms, as confined to lat. 15° north, which correſponds ſufficiently with the confluence of the Abiad, fixed by Bruce in lat. 16° north.

A final preſumption may be derived from the ſize of the ſtream, which Jackſon ſays at Tumbuctoo is as wide as the Thames at London; and as this river increaſes like the Nile, and from the ſame cauſe, the rains in the ſummer ſolſtice, it is ſcarcely credible that ſo large a volume ſhould be loſt in the marſhes of Wangara; as ſtreams of this magnitude, if they do not reach the ocean, uſually terminate in vaſt lakes like the Caſpian, the Aral, and Baikul.

But after all theſe rational grounds of conjecture we come at laſt to the poſitive teſtimony of Mr. Jackſon, who received his information from a merchant of Tumbuctoo. This man aſſerted that he was one of a party of ſeventeen negroes, who proceeded from Jinnee to Tumbuctoo in the year 1780, and from 'thence reached Cairo in fourteen months. That they procured rice at the ſeveral towns they met with on their voyage, and that between Tumbuctoo and Cairo there were 1200 cities. Their bark was a canoe, which they were forced to convey over land at three of the

* The Arabs call all great rivers (Bahrs) i. e. ſeas. Thus in Al Edriſſi the Niger is *Mare* dulce, the *freſh water* ſea.

† Bruce is accuſed of leſſening the ſize of this river in his printed volume, which appears much larger in his MS. Journal. See two letters in the London Magazine Nov. and Dec. 1807.

principal cataracts, the largeſt of which was at the entrance from the weſt at Wangara; that in other places they found the ſtream ſo ſhallow *, that they were driven to the ſame expedient, but that they completed their voyage the whole way to Cairo, and returned from thence with the great weſtern caravan to Barbary.

How far this negro merchant is worthy of credit may be dubious; but that Mr. Jackſon received this account and did right in publiſhing it, we moſt readily allow. Still we think it extraordinary that he expreſſes no ſuſpicion of a narrative which aſſerts the exiſtence of 1200 cities on this line of navigation, and we requeſt the reader to reflect with caution on a courſe which muſt have been 3300 miles in extent; it might have been more, it could not be leſs. The beſt circumſtance in its favour is the time ſpent on the paſſage; for as they went with the ſtream, it allows for the ſeveral halts, which they mention, at ſeveral towns during their voyage.

We greatly doubt the fact ourſelves, but ſtill as it is the firſt poſitive evidence that the communication is open, we approve of its inſertion in Mr. Jackſon's work.

We ſhall cloſe our obſervations on this extraordinary intelligence with a liſt of the authorities on all ſides of the queſtion, and leave the concluſion to the judgment of the reader.

In favour of the ſtream running eaſtward.	In favour of the ſtream running weſtward.	In favour of the confluence of the Nil-el-Abeede with the Nile of Egypt.
Etearchus.	Al Edriſſi.	Etearchus. } conjec-
Herodotus.	Leo Africanus.	Herodotus. } tural.
Juba.	Fra Mauro,	Juba.
Pliny.	and the	Pliny.
D'Anville.	early Geographers	Leo Africanus.
Major Rennell,	of	Mr. Jackſon.
and	Europe.	
aſcertained		
by		
Mr. Park.		

The whole work of Mr. Jackſon may be conſidered as a material acceſſion to the ſtock of intelligence acquired by the African Society; and if any freſh adventurers are to be ſent out for the purpoſe of exploring the interior of Africa, we moſt

* It was rendered ſhallow by derivations for agriculture.

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earneſtly recommend that they ſhould be ſtationed at Mogador for two or three years, where they may learn the Arabic language, as now ſpoken and written in Barbary; acquire, if poſſible, the habits and manners of the country; and accuſtom themſelves to the diet with which the natives are contented. From Mogador, when the time arrives to commence their expedition, they ſhould be perfect Moors or Arabs, in every thing but religion. To profeſs a religion we do not believe, is baſe even in the eyes of a Mahometan, and in this particular inſtance, might prove as dangerous as it is baſe.

ART. VI. *Letters on various Subjects, Literary, Political, and Eccleſiaſtical, to and from William Nicolſon, D. D. ſucceſſively Biſhop of Carliſle, and of Derry; and Archbiſhop of Caſhel; including the Correſpondence of ſeveral eminent Prelates, from* 1683 *to* 1726-7 *incluſive. Faithfully printed from the Originals; and illuſtrated with Literary and Hiſtorical Anecdotes, by John Nichols, F. S. A. E. & P.* In two Vols. 8vo. 656 pp. 16s. Longman and Co. 1809.

NICOLSON is a very important and honourable name in the annals of Engliſh literature, and we are highly indebted to the editor for preſerving to us this curious miſcellany of letters between this Prelate and the moſt diſtinguiſhed characters of his time. Some, perhaps, might have been omitted, as in the collection we perceive a few common teſtimonials and tranſcripts of eccleſiaſtical formularies. But there are many letters, which will afford very important information to the lover of antiquities, and many more which develope tranſactions relating to the Church, both in Ireland and England, in the concluding part of the reign of George the Firſt.

It is to be obſerved, that the publication is rendered ſtill more valuable by the conciſe but ſatisfactory memoirs which the editor has with great diligence collected, and with much accuracy ſubjoined to the letters of different individuals. When it is recollected alſo, that among theſe individuals are the diſtinguiſhed names of the Archbiſhops Sharp, Dawes, Wake, Blackburn, and Boulter, the names of the Biſhops Gibſon, Kennett, Atterbury, Tanner, &c. thoſe of the learned and venerable Hickes, Wallis, Wilkins,

Thoreſby, &c. theſe volumes cannot fail to be received with intereſt and attention.

In ſuch a work, however, as there is no regular ſyſtem purſued or to be expected, we can only inſert two or three of the letters by way of ſpecimen, we therefore, without any particular care of ſelection, place the following before our readers.

"MR. JOHN WALLIS *, TO BP. LLOYD.

"For the Right Reverend Father in God, Dr. William Lloyd, Lord Biſhop of Coventry and Litchfield, &c. the Lord Almoner at Whitehall.

Oxford, May 8, 1699.

May it pleaſe your Lordſhip,

"Lighting lately on a ſmall piece bearing your Lordſhip's title (publiſhed, I preſume, by Dr. Bentley) concerning Pythagoras; I there meet with a great deal of good chronological learning: of which I do not pretend to be maſter.

"I ſhall only ſuggeſt to your lordſhip's conſideration this one queſtion; "Whether Hipparchus (whoſe death you place at

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* "This veteran ſcholar was born at Aſhford in Kent, Nov. 23, 1616; educated firſt at Ley-green near Tenterden, afterward at Felſted; entered at Emanuel college, Cambridge, 1632; B.A. 1637; M.A. 1640; about which time he took holy orders, and obtained a fellowſhip at Queen's college; which having vacated in 1643 by marriage, he became chaplain firſt to Sir Richard Darley, and then to Lady Vere, where he acquired the art of decyphering; he obtained the rectory of St. Gabriel, Fenchurch-ſtreet, and was one of the ſecretaries to the Aſſembly of Divines. He was appointed Savilian profeſſor of aſtronomy at Oxford in 1649; publiſhed his celebrated Engliſh Grammar in Latin 1653; and became D.D. 1654. After the Reſtoration he met with great reſpect; was made King's chaplain; and confirmed in the ſituation of Savilian profeſſor and keeper of the archives. Being appointed in 1661 one of the Divines to reviſe the Common Prayer; he became a ſteady Conformiſt. He was one of the early members of the Royal Society; whoſe Tranſactions he greatly enriched; and publiſhed many uſeful works, which the Univerſity of Oxford did him the honour to collect, and publiſh altogether in the Latin tongue, in three volumes, folio, 1699. He died Oct. 8, 1703, in his 88th year; and was buried in St. Mary's church, Oxford; leaving one ſon, and two daughters. A volume of Sermons (from his original MSS.) was publiſhed in 1791, 8vo. by an immediate deſcendant, with ſome new memoirs of the author."

Olymp. 66, 4), be not the ſame with Abaris (whoſe firſt coming into Greece you place at Olymp. 54, 2)?" That it cannot be Hipparchus the famed aſtronomer cited by Ptolemy, I am well aware; for he lived ſome hundred of years later than that time; but if there were another Hipparchus contemporary with this Abaris (and that other circumſtances do agree), it may poſſibly be the ſame perſon; eſpecially if we have the name Abaris from ſome Arabic author, or from ſome tranſlation out of Arabic: for, though the names at firſt view ſeem very different, yet, by ſteps they may be tolerably conciliated; in order to which your Lordſhip knows well the Arabic (and other oriental languages) cannot begin a word with a vowel, but muſt have conſonants to ſuſtain their *puncta vocalia*; and, therefore, they muſt of courſe prefix *Eliph*, which eaſily paſſeth into the ſound of *a*, and drowns that of the vowel ſubjoined to it, and this *i* (in ἵππαρχος) paſſeth into *a* in Abaris.

" Then your Lordſhip knows alſo, that the Arabs not having the letter *p* in all their alphabet, do of courſe ſubſtitute *b* inſtead of it; thence *Ptolemy*, with them, becomes *Botlemy*; and by theſe two ſteps ἵππαρ becomes ἄβαρ of courſe.

" And then χος, or *chus*, will, as eaſily paſs into *chis*, *his*, or *is*. For the change of the vowel will here break no ſquares. For of their *puncta vocalia* they do not uſe to be very ſolicitous (eſpecially in a formative termination, whoſe letters are not radical); and the Greek χ doth of courſe fall into the Arabic *ha* or *cha* (which are originally the ſame letter, and are ſo reputed when they paſs for numeral, being of the ſame import with the Hebrew *he*), diſtinguiſhed only by the diacritic points, the one having two points, the other three adjoined to the ſame character, according as they would have it ſounded *ha* or *hha*, that is *h* or *hh*, with a ſoft or harder aſpiration, both anſwering to the Hebrew *he*, or Engliſh *h*; which aſpiration being dropped in the Greek (who have no room for *h* in the middle of a word as we now write it) *chis* or *his* paſſeth of courſe into *is*; and ἵππαρχος into ἄβαρις.

" If this at firſt view ſeem ſomewhat hard, I will endeavour to ſoften it by a parallel caſe.

" There is an Arabic writer, whom Mr. Selden was wont to cite by the name of Aphthiſius (according to the Arabic ſpelling). This author has been ſince publiſhed (by Mr. Selden's direction) by Dr. Pocock, in Arabic and Latin, under the name of Eutychius; which Dr. Pocock takes to be the true name (and with Mr. Selden's concurrence) only diſguiſed into the Arabic form by theſe ſteps: firſt, ε (in εὐτύχιος) paſſeth into α becauſe of *Eliph* prefixed. Then the ſubjunctive vowel (as it is wont to be called) was wont to be ſound hard, as our *v* conſonant, or *f*; (whence from εὐαγγελιον we ſay *Evangelium*; as αὐτὸς was wont to be ſounded *aſtos*); and thus υ (in εὐτύχιος) comes (in Aphthiſius)

to be *Af*. Then τυ or *ty* doth eaſily paſs into *thi*; and *Euty* into *Aphthi*. And then χιω or *chius* as eaſily paſſeth into *ſius*, putting the ſofter ſound of σ for χ. And thus *Eutychius* becomes *Aphthiſius* in Dr. Pocock's judgment, and with Mr. Selden's approbation; who were competent judges in this point of literature. And, if yet there remain any difficulty, I do refer you to what further evidence Dr. Pocock brings to clear it. Now as Εὐτύχιω comes to be Ἀφθίσιω, by like ſteps Ἱππαρχω may become ἈΒΑΡΙΣ.

" But, if this be not yet clear enough, I give this further evidence.

" I find in Clavius, and others, mention made of one Abrahis, or Abrachis (for it is written both ways) an ancient aſtronomer, of whom they know not well what to make, or who it ſhould be. But it is now undoubtedly certain, that this Abrahis is no other than Hipparchus, the famed aſtronomer cited by Ptolemy and others: which I ſhall thus make out.

" Your Lordſhip knows there was an age wherein Greek learning and Greek authors were almoſt loſt among the Latins; but were preſerved among the Arabians by their Arabic tranſlations out of the Greek, and were brought back into theſe parts (by means of the Moors in Spain) from theſe Arabic tranſlations, before the original Greek came to hand.

" And hence it is, that of Euclid, Ptolemy, Ariſtotle, and other Greek authors, our firſt Latin editions were not immediately from the Greek, but from thoſe Arabic tranſlations. Of which Sir Henry Savile takes notice in his lectures on Euclid, and, after him, Gerard Voſſius. And the thing is evident, thoſe old Latin editions being yet extant.

" And, in particular, the old edition of Ptolemy's Almageſt (out of the Arabic) is extant in the Bodleian Library, and, I ſuppoſe, in many others. And Lambertus's edition of Euclid, out of Arabic, in the Savilian Study and elſewhere. Since which, when the Greek Almageſt came to light, we have later tranſlations from the Greek.

" Which I mention to this purpoſe; becauſe, in all our editions from the Greek (and in the Greek itſelf); whereſoever Ptolemy had occaſion to cite Hipparchus, which is very often, he is conſtantly cited by the name Hipparchus; but in the old edition from the Arabic, he is conſtantly cited (in the ſame places) by the name Abrahis or Abrachis. And ſo, no doubt, it was in the Arabick whence this tranſlation was taken. So that it is manifeſt, beyond diſpute, that Ptolemy's Abrahis in Arabick, is the ſame with the Greek Hipparchus.

" Now if Ptolemy's Hipparchus be the ſame with Abrahis, why may not this other Hipparchus be the ſame with Abaris? For Abaris and Abrahis are much the ſame; the tranſpoſition of this vowel being no more conſiderable than in Botlemy for Ptolemy.

Ptolemy. But if, from circumſtances of the ſtory (of which I am not aware) it do appear that this Hipparchus be not the ſame with Abaris, however the names may be reconcileable, I beg your Lordſhip's pardon for giving you this diſturbance: for two men may be different, though their name be never ſo much the ſame; as Ptolemy's Hipparchus and the Hipparchus here in queſtion; or Ptolemy's Abrahis and this Abaris in queſtion: and am, my Lord, your Lordſhip's very humble ſervant,

JOHN WALLIS." Vol. 1. p. 121.

"To Mr. Thoresby.

Jan. 26, 1709-10.

"The word *Cremits*, in your old Deed relating to the hoſpital at Well, is, doubtleſs (or ſhould be) *Eremits*; which, as Sir H. Spelman's Gloſſary will inform you, is the truer way of ſpelling it than (according to our modern uſage, with an aſpirate) *Hermits*: by which name was anciently meant thoſe aſcetics, who chooſe voluntarily to ſequeſter themſelves from the converſation of the world; wholly given up to devout contemplations (ὁ Ἐρήμῳ) in a wilderneſs, or other ſolitary receſs. Afterwards, all the poorer orders of monks were commonly called *Hermits*; inſomuch as that *Hermitage* and *Hoſpital* were terms of the very ſame import and ſignification. See Dr. Kennett's Gloſſary, v. *Heremitorium*: and Sir James Ware gives the like account of the old Anchorets in Ireland. Of this family was Marianus Scotus; who (in his Hiſtory, ad ann. 1043) tells us of his ſaying maſs for ten years together on the grave of, another humble countryman of his, one Annuchad; who, as himſelf, was forcibly made a *recluſe* (or *incluſe*, as he more rightly calls it) by the Abbot of Fulda. To convince you yet further that *Eremitæ* is a name proper enough for the poor brethren of a hoſpital, let me call to your remembrance that even the Knights *Hoſpitallers* themſelves were inſtituted in honour of the famous expedition of Peter the hermit to the holy land. And if you have a mind to ſee how nearly related to theſe were all the following orders of religious Knights (down to the poor Alms-Knights of Windſor), it is but conſulting Mr. Aſhmole's Inſtitution of the Garter, p. 50, &c. In the confines of moſt ancient corporations in England there are the remains of good primitive *Hoſpitals*, under the patronage of St. Nicholas or St. Giles; and a good many of theſe are as commonly named *Hermitages* and *Anchoreſſes*, as others are called *Spittles*. I have an old parchment Cartulary of the Abbey of Holm Cultram in this county, wherein there are two Charter-grants (from Hen. II. and King John) of the *Hermitorium S. Hildæ*, now called *Ile Kirk*, with lands thereunto belonging; which ſhews that theſe poſſeſſions were formerly held by ſome community or brotherhood of religious men, and not

given to one ſingle perſon. In this neighbourhood there is alſo the ſite of a nunnery founded (or re-eſtabliſhed) by William Rufus; one part of the territories whereof is ſtill called Armethwait (antiently *Ermit-thwait*) and another Nuncloſe. This ſhews that before the inſtitution of the Gilbertines at Sempringham, we had ſocieties of both ſexes; who lived probably under the ſame roof, as well as rule. Thus (ſays Mr. Tanner, pref. p. 35.) lived the Saxon Monks and Nuns together at Whitby, Repingdon, Coldingham, &c. And, had not this been the caſe, that a good number of men in holy orders were under their juriſdiction, it would be unaccountable to meet with ſo many of the lady abbeſſes in the ſynods of thoſe times. We have a cluſter of five of theſe ſubſcribing together, in the council of Becanceld, 694, which proves the great antiquity of thoſe mixt convents in this Iſland. The late learned Mr. H. Wharton (in Not. ad Vit. S. Dunſt. Angl. Sacr. t. ii. p. 91), affirms generally, that the Monaſteries of England (before King Edgar's time) were Convents of ſecular Clergy, who were at liberty to marry; *ſicut in Eccleſiis Collegiatis hodiernum apud nos fit.* A good apology for the Abbeſs of Vetadun or Watton; who (as Bede tells us, Eccl. Hiſt. lib. 5, cap. 3.) had a *carnal daughter* that was member of her Nunnery. By the way, S. Creſſy has omitted (by chance, think you?) this ſtory in his Account of the Miracles of St. John of Beverley.

Yours, &c. W. CARLIOL." Vol. ii. P. 404.

"FROM DR. WILKINS.

Lambeth Houſe, Dec. 24, 1720.

My honoured Lord,

"I can make no other excuſe for my long ſilence, but that, beſides the want of a ſubject, the Saxon Laws have monopolized all my time, and made me treſpaſs againſt the punctual obſervance of my duty. So good a cauſe will, I hope, plead for and obtain pardon with your Lordſhip.

"In my book we are got to the laſt part of it, viz. Sir Henry Spelman's Codex "Legum Veterum," which will be finiſhed before the end of January; and then remains the Gloſſary, Index, the Dedication to his Majeſty, and my ſhort Preface, all which will not take up above three weeks.

"His Majeſty was graciouſly pleaſed the other day to make me Prebendary of Canterbury, in the room of Dr. Turner*; the

* "John Turner, born at Uttoxeter, Nov. 16, 1660; educated at Trinity College, Cambridge; B. A. 1679; M. A. 1685; D. D. 1706; Maſter of Blackheath ſchool, and Vicar of Greenwich;

the inſtalment of which will oblige me to make a little excurſion for ſome few days; but I ſhall leave a corrector in my place, ſo that my abſence will not make the preſs ſtand ſtill; and in all probability my book may come out in February.

"Dr. Wotton, at Carmarthen, goes on bravely with his Hoël Ddha; and hopes to be able to print Propoſals and a Specimen in four months time. The poor man has ſadly been afflicted with the gout the greateſt part of laſt Summer, which has hindered him in proſecuting his noble deſign with that vigour which is natural to him.

"Archbiſhop Parker's book, "de Antiquitate Eccleſiæ Britannicæ," will go to the preſs immediately after Chriſtmas. Mr. Sparke, of Peterborough, is mighty ſlow in printing his "Hiſtorici Petriburgenſes." Mr. Strype is in the preſs with his three volumes of "Memorials of the Reformation." Dr. Fiddes will begin to print "Cardinal Wolſey's Life," folio, by the increaſe of day-light. I hear nothing of Captain Stevens's "Dugdale," nor of Antony Wood's "Athenæ Oxonienſes;" if they ſhould go on, your Lordſhip ſhall have an account of it by my next. Dr. Davies of Cambridge is printing another piece of Tully's philoſophical works, "de Divinatione et Fato." At Oxford, "Ariſtides's Orations," Greek and Latin, are now printing in 4to, 2 vols. by one Mr. Jebb, a nonjuring Clergyman.

"Dr. Bentley's propoſals have received a great ſhock in the eye of the world by the ingenious remarks made upon his deſign of the New Teſtament. But I believe he has ſo much encouragement, that, notwithſtanding this ſeeming difficulty, he will begin to print it in leſs than a year's time.

"An ingenious gentleman of Tubingen, one Mr. Maichelius, has lately publiſhed a very pretty book in Latin, "de Bibliothecis Pariſienſibus," and dedicated it to my Lord Archbiſhop: if your Lordſhip has a mind to read it, I beg to know where I could leave a copy for you. And if any thing elſe lately printed could be a diverſion to your Lordſhip at your leiſure hours, I deſire your commands.

"Counſellor Ecchard, at Hanover (Baron Leibnitz's ſucceſſor), has juſt publiſhed "Leges Salicæ," and is continuing "Hiſtorici Brunsvicences," I know not in how many volumes,

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Greenwich; Prebendary of Marſton St. Lawrence, in the church of Lincoln, 1713; Prebendary of the twelfth ſtall at Canterbury, 1715; and Chaplain in Ordinary to the Prince of Wales. He publiſhed Sermons on Boyle's Lectures, 1718; and three ſingle Sermons 1709-1716. He married Sarah Tucker, daughter of a Suffolk Clergyman; by whom he had one ſon and two daughters. He died Dec. 7, 1720; and was buried in Canterbury Cathedral. See his epitaph in Willis, vol. II. p. 246."

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in folio. Keyſler has lately wrote a little treatiſe of the Northern Antiquities; it has the character of a dull heavy piece: he is a German; and, I think, lives at Hanover.

"I am, with a conſtant, ſincere, profeſſion of duty and veneration,

My honoured Lord,
Your Lordſhip's always dutiful,
and moſt obedient humble ſervant,
D. WILKINS." P. 532.

From theſe ſpecimens, introduced, as before obſerved, without particular ſelection, it will be ſeen that theſe two volumes contain a great treaſure of learning and knowledge. It is no leſs ſingular than fortunate, that having eſcaped the perils of chance and change, they ſhould fall into the hands of a perſon of diſcernment to eſtimate their value, and of ſufficient liberality to communicate them to the public. It ſeems, indeed, that the preceding poſſeſſor did intend to publiſh them, but was prevented by death; they were in conſequence diſpoſed of by auction, with other literary property. A neat ſketch of Nicolſon's life is prefixed.

ART. VII. *The Hiſtory of Cornwall; Civil, Military, Religious, Architectural, Agricultural, Commercial, Biographical, and Miſcellaneous. By the Rev. R. Polwhele, of Polwhele, and Vicar of Manaccan. Volumes I. II. III.* 4to. Pp. 600. Price 3l. 3s.

The Civil and Military Hiſtory of Cornwall, &c. Part the Firſt. 4to. Pp. 96. Price 14s.

The Language and Literature, &c. of Cornwall, &c. 4to. Pp. 201. *Part the Firſt.* Price 1l. 1s.

The Hiſtory of Cornwall, in reſpect to its Population, &c. 4to. Pp. 140. Price 1l. 1s. Cadell and Co.

WE intended long ago to have had another article *, on the ſecond and third volumes of this author's Hiſtory of Devonſhire; but an accident having happened to the papers which had been prepared for that purpoſe, we have waited in vain to recover them. Under theſe circumſtances we think it better to proceed with his Hiſtory of Cornwall, the critique on which is ready, than to poſtpone the whole in waiting for that which ſhould regularly precede.

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* See Vol. 33, p. 331.

The firſt three volumes of this multifarious work, chiefly reſpect the *antiquities* of the County of Cornwall.

That Dr. Borlaſe had anticipated Mr. Polwhele on this ſubject, ſeemed, at firſt, the opinion of many, who were in other reſpects much diſpoſed to favour the undertaking of the latter. But, on the peruſal of the volumes, they were convinced that Mr. P. was not treading in the ſteps of the worthy Doctor. So far, indeed, is he from being a follower of Dr. Borlaſe in his antiquarian path, that where he is engaged in the inveſtigation of thoſe relics of antiquity which had attracted the Doctor's attention, he ſees with very different eyes, and draws very different concluſions. Whether Cornwall was ever conquered at all by the Romans, had long been a matter of doubt; and Dr. B. advanced, on this uncertain ground, with extreme caution, as if all his fears had been awakened to his danger.

"The Corniſh," however, "remained unſubdued," the Doctor aſſerts, "till the time of Agricola." "Yet (ſays Mr. Polwhele) from paſſages in various authors, particularly Richard*, a moſt admirable guide in all antiquarian reſearches, (though unfortunately my Corniſh predeceſſor was little acquainted with him †), we have good reaſon to think that Veſpaſian was the conqueror of Cornwall."—"That Danmonium fell before its Roman victors almoſt without a ſtruggle, is an opinion," which ſeems generally adopted, "but which chiefly ariſes from the ſuppoſition, that if the Danmonians had reſiſted their invaders, the hiſtorians of Rome would have recorded the circumſtance. But I ſhall only ſay in this place, that a large part of the Roman hiſtory has periſhed in the wreck of time."—"Others aſſert, that the Corniſh made a powerful oppoſition to the Roman arms, in various parts of Cornwall. And the notion receives ſome colour from the following paſſage in Suetonius. 'Tricies cum hoſte conflixit. Duas validiſſimas gentes, ſuperque XX oppida, et inſulam Vectem, Britanniæ proximam, in deditionem redegit.' Veſpaſian is here repreſented as fighting thirty battles, and taking twenty towns. According to Richard, theſe battles were fought with the Danmonii and the Belgæ. 'Danmoniis Belgiſque *conjunctis* XXX prælia commiſiſſe narratur Veſpaſianus. Duas validiſſimas gentes cum regibus eorum, XX oppida, et inſulam Vectem imperio Romano adjecit.' But though theſe battles were fought partly with the Danmonii, it is by no means clear that Cornwall or Devonſhire was the ſcene of action. They were

* Of Cirenceſter. *Rev.*

† He could not well be; for his work, though written about 1338, was not printed till 1757, and Dr. Borlaſe's Antiquities of Cornwall were firſt publiſhed in 1754. *Rev.*

fought

fought (Richard tells us) with the *combined* forces of the Danmonii and the Belgæ: conſequently, theſe two people had a certain place of aſſembly, where they formed a junction of their troops, and whence they marched to meet Veſpaſian's army. And this confederated force, probably, proceeded to the frontiers: it is not likely that they awaited on the ſpot of their junction the enemy's arrival. The expreſſion *conjunctis* will not admit of the ſuppoſition, that Veſpaſian fought the Danmonians no leſs than thirty times on their own ground, and in different parts of Cornwall."—"For the twenty towns—it is ſaid that, in conſequence of thoſe battles, he *added* them to the Roman empire, as well as the *Iſle of Wight*."—"Had he fought his thirty battles in Cornwall, the Iſle of Wight lying off the coaſt of Hampſhire, at ſuch a diſtance from the ſeat of war, would not have been introduced as falling in conſequence of thoſe battles."—"The moſt probable opinion is that, after a bold reſiſtance on the outſkirts of Danmonium, the Danmonian forces were broken and ſcattered by Veſpaſian, and that the Roman general marched his conquering army immediately to the walls of Exeter, ſupported by his fleet, which ſailed down the Totoneſian ſhore—that he met with no contemptible oppoſition from the Danmonians—but that, after ſome ineffectual ſtruggles, they threw open their city to the Romans—and that, from that moment, all Danmonium quietly ſubmitted to the Roman yoke.—Theſe conjectures will not want ſupport, if we view the *ſcattered fragments of hiſtory* in different lights—if we illuſtrate by *tradition* the obſcurity of hiſtorians—if we mark the *circumſtances* and *character* of the Danmonians—if we look to the *number* and *ſituation* of the Roman forces—and if we conſider their *probable mode of proceeding*, either in a *hoſtile* or a *conquered* country; referring in both caſes to the relics of their military works." Pp. 6, 7, 8, 9.

Theſe are the heads of Mr. P.'s argument; on each of which he proceeds to reaſon at ſome length, and, in our opinion, with a high degree of probability. This Mr. P. calls his *firſt* view of Cornwall.

After Cornwall had been conquered by Veſpaſian, it appears, that ſhe remained comparatively in a quiet ſtate, though not free from the incurſions of the Iriſh. This forms a *ſecond* view of Cornwall, as ſubject to Rome.

On a *third* view, Cornwall is deſcribed as in great diſtreſs from the appearance of the Saxon pirates, to the departure of the Romans.

"With reſpect to the invaders from Ireland," (Mr. P. ſays) "I do not ſcruple to give to the Iriſh the greater part of thoſe camps which have been hitherto deemed Saxon or Daniſh."—"This I think probable from their *names*, their *general and particular ſituation*, their *ſtructure*, and their *preſent appearance*."—"If

"If their original *names* were either Daniſh or Saxon, thoſe names are all loſt. They are invariably called by Britiſh names, both in the eaſt and weſt of Cornwall.—'The Daniſh names expired with the poſſeſſion,' ſays Borlaſe,—an abrupt mode of getting rid of the difficulty.—In Exeter, and many other names, we can trace the tranſition from the Britiſh language to the Roman, and from the Roman to the Saxon.—With reſpect to the Corniſh, or Roman-Corniſh, it will appear, on conſidering their *ſituation*, that theſe camps are not attributable to any permanent poſſeſſions of the country. The claims, therefore, of the Iriſh, remain to be conſidered—thoſe Iriſh, thoſe primitive Britons, whom I have repreſented as emigrating from Cornwall into Ireland, and who were now falling back upon their aboriginal country, and infeſting our northern ſhores by their piratical depredations. This was the people who ſeized upon the promontories and contiguous hills; and who ſpeaking a language in common with ourſelves, called them inſultingly *Caër-bran*, the court of Brennus, *Caſtle-hornec*, the Iron-caſtle, *Caſtle-leſgud-zhek*, the Caſtle-of-the-Bloody-Field!"—"From the *ſituation* of theſe caſtles, it is not likely that they owed their exiſtence to the natives. We find a few on the north-eaſt coaſt, but the greater number in the narroweſt and weſtern-moſt part of Cornwall."—"That they were Iriſh, rather than Saxon or Daniſh, I ſhould infer, alſo, from their poſition oppoſite to Ireland. The N. E. coaſt, where ſome of them are placed, was very early viſited by the Iriſh miſſionaries. And it is not improbable, that St. Patric and St. Columba, and their train of followers, were well acquainted with this coaſt through their military countrymen, before they attempted an emigration. It was in the neighbourhood of Padſtow and St. Columb, that the Iriſh ſoldiers had entrenched themſelves. To fortify, however, the ſhore or the hills in its vicinity, from St. Columb to St. Ives, or to keep poſſeſſion at leaſt of their fortreſſes, they found utterly impracticable; ſtrongly oppoſed as they muſt have been, at every landing, by the natives. But, from St. Ives to the Land's End, they were able to carry on their works at intervals, and for a ſhort period, with little moleſtation; thinly inhabited as the Bolerium appears to have been, and now, perhaps, little regarded by the Romans."—"Theſe caſtles were well adapted for invaders. The line being ſhort from cliff to cliff, could be quickly manned: and the invaders, having an eaſy acceſs to their ſhips below, for the ſupply of their wants, could be neither forced nor ſtarved."—"The forts on the hills are all circular: but their circularity will furniſh no argument for or againſt us. The Britons (and conſequently the emigrants from Britain) were as much attached to the circular form as the Danes.—What ſtrongly marks the Iriſh, is the regular ſtone wall, whether of the cliff or the hill-caſtle." See pp. 116, 117.

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We have been more diffuſe in this place than our limits juſtly allow; as the hypotheſis is new at leaſt, and to us not improbable.

From the fifth chapter, on the woodland, paſturage, agriculture, &c., we ſhall extract a few paſſages.

"Our hills and vallies are, in general, the reverſe of thoſe in the eaſtern counties. The hills of Cornwall are wide and extenſive, and plain with precipitous ſides; which are deep and narrow. In moſt other counties we obſerve the contrary. *It ſhould ſeem*, from this contradiſtinction of hills and vallies, as if Cornwall was the mould in which other counties were caſt."—[Read, for, "*It ſhould ſeem*,"—*We might fancy*,—this, we preſume, was the author's meaning.] "Hence, our cultivated ground is almoſt all on the *plains* of the hills or highlands: and there is little appearance of cultivation in the lowlands, except hops on a few ſpots," [very few indeed] "and old orchards. In ſome places we have a plane juſt below the top of a mountain, like the τοπος πεδινος, the level ſpot on the Mount, whence our Saviour addreſſed his ſermon to the multitude." P. 156.

"The firſt care of the Aborigines was to domeſticate ſuch animals as might be ſubſervient to their uſe in hunting. Before the Romans, the hawk and the dog were trained into their ſervice. And various were the birds and beaſts which the Corniſh chiefs were fond of purſuing."—"The hare, we know, was held ſacred by the Corniſh: yet it was taken from its coverts, and kept tame near the houſes of the chiefs."—"In the mean time, they left the fiſh to enjoy its native element in ſecurity, fearful of diſturbing the genii of the waters. And it is a curious fact, that the names of moſt of our fiſh, and even of the fiſherman himſelf, were borrowed from the Romans: a fact which proves the veracity of the hiſtorian in this notice of Corniſh ſuperſtition."—"Before the Romans, a *ſaddle*-horſe was unknown. Long before, however, the garrons of Scotland, the ponies of Wales, the wild hobbies of ſeveral foreſts in England, the little horſes of Exmoor, and thoſe of the N. E. parts of Cornwall, had been rendered uſeful in war, if not in peace. As their flocks and herds increaſed, the Corniſh were induſtrious in extending their paſture-grounds; in laying open the woods on the hills, and clearing the lowlands from their weeds and briars. And the ſhepherd and the herdſman who had paſtured their flocks and herds upon the heights, to whoſe ſongs the *Jugum Ocrinum* had re-echoed, now deſcended to the vallies, to meadows of luxuriant herbage;"—"The ſpots moſt favourable to our ſheep, are thoſe where the ſands are ſcarcely covered with ſod, the green hillocks or levels of our downs in the vicinity of the ſea. We call them *towans*. Here the paſture is old; and the graſs very ſhort, and perhaps ſalt. On theſe towans, diſtinguiſhed as they are, from very ancient times, the Corniſh probably were feeding their ſheep,

ſheep, before the Romans explored their country. Such was the towans of Piran-ſand, of Gunwallo, of Gwythian, of Philac, and of Senan-green, near the Land's-end, not to mention others in ſimilar ſituations. The mutton of our little ſheep, fed on theſe towans, is certainly the ſweeteſt." P. 161.

"The cutting of the *neck*, (or the laſt handful of wheat) and the dedication of it, interwoven with flowers, to the goddeſs of Harveſt, is a very ancient cuſtom.—The *ariſh*, or *windmow*, is alſo of high antiquity. We ſee it in Wales at this day. But no where in England, except Cornwall and the weſtern extremities of Devon.—Whence I conclude, that it exiſted before the ſeparation of the Corniſh and Welſh."—"The firſt Corniſh families, deducing their names from their places, ſeem to have been diſtinguiſhed by the appellations of *Pen* and *Tre*. The *Pens* were the more remarkable *hill-paſtures*; the *Tres*, the *agricultural* ſpots, or places. In proceſs of time, each lordſhip was ſeparated into various farms, by ſtrong and permanent incloſures: and the farms borrowed their reſpective names from their *ſcite on high or low ground*,—*their relative ſituations*,—their *vicinity to rivers and the ſea*,—from the *forma loci*,—from *woods* and *particular trees*, and other *vegetable productions*,—from *their paſture and corn*—from *native animals*,—from *tame*, or *domeſticated animals*,—and from various circumſtances which it would be tedious to enumerate."—"In agriculture, we owe much to the Romans. Yet I cannot applaud the Roman method of burning the ſoil, which Virgil and others deſcribe, and which, from its being more extenſively practiſed in *Devonſhire*, than in any other county, is emphatically called *Denſhiring*." P. 163.

In this, and the ſubſequent volumes, we again obſerve Mr. P.'s penuriouſneſs in reſpect to paper; of which a double quantity might have been uſed, by his having exalted his annotations into text. The note-type, however, is diſtinct and good.

In volumes II. and III. Mr. P. purſues his hiſtory, from the time of Vortigern, Earl of Cornwall, to the reign of Edward the firſt.

"The hero of the weſt," (ſays our author) "was the enterprizing Arthur. Born at Tintadgel-caſtle, amidſt the wildneſs of a ſcene that ſeems the work of the magician, where the rocks of a romantic peninſula overhang the northern ſeas. He is ſaid to have imbibed the ſpirit of his native ſpot, and to have united with gigantic proweſs, the ferocity of the ſavage warrior, and the rage of the religious enthuſiaſt! Yet his real atchievements have been ſo abſurdly interwoven with imaginary, that the whole contexture of his conduct ſeems fictitious: and there are ſome of our more rigid hiſtorians, who have actually doubted his exiſtence. On the other hand, the village hiſtorian, conducting us

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to the caſtle, points out with confidence the bed on which Arthur ſlept, the hall in which he feaſted, and the pathway to his church." P. 2, 3.

In a note is ſubjoined a curious legend of Arthur, which occupies eight pages. This is for the common reader. For ſuch memoirs of the Corniſh hero as *deſerve* their notice, the antiquary, the hiſtorian, and the philoſopher, are referred to ſtandard national work—" The Mancheſter" of Whitaker. [See quarto edit. vol. II. pp. 31—51.]

The author, with great reaſon, (as we have had occaſion to note before) combats the opinion of Dr. Borlaſe, and of his countrymen in general, with reſpect to Daniſh invaſions and Daniſh caſtles. See annotations at p. 21.

In approaching the Norman times, Mr. P. gives a ſlight account of his own, among other families.

" In 1066, the Norman conqueror aſcended the throne, and ſcarcely was he ſeated there, before he turned his attention to his faithful followers, whom he endeavoured to eſtabliſh throughout the kingdom.—In Cornwall and Devon, his partiality to his countrymen was oppoſed with a ſpirit that, for a long while, interrupted his plans."—" Condorus, of the royal Britiſh blood, was now Earl of Cornwall, but, to make room for his half-brother, Robert, Earl of Moreton, William had no heſitation in diſplacing Condorus. In the conteſt between the Empreſs Matilda and Stephen, Cornwall was not, (as in ſome inſtances, from its remoteneſs) an idle ſpectator. The Earl of Cornwall was brother to the Empreſs; and attended by his Corniſh troops, was foremoſt in fighting her battles. Her various adventures, as related by William of Malmeſbury, have all the air of romance. In military ſpirit, ſhe ſeems to have equalled her antagoniſt; and, in gratitude to her adherents, to have far outſhone them. In the year 1140, when ſhe had made Stephen her priſoner, and thrown him in irons, ſhe immediately had reſpect to her friends, and began to reward their fidelity by the grant of lands or the diſtribution of honours. At this time (ſays the hiſtorian) all England, except London and Kent, deſerted the captive Stephen: And, from the intereſts of its Earl, added to the general inclination of the people, all Cornwall had declared openly for Matilda. To the Corniſh then, the Empreſs, we doubt not, was more eſpecially attached: and in this very year, 1140, we find her giving lands in Cornwall to Drogo de Polwheile, her chamberlain."—[" By a deed which runs thus: ' Drogoni de Polwheile, camerario meo, &c.' This family-document bears date 1140.]—The holy wars of Henry II. and his ſucceſſor ſeize ſo ſtrongly on the imagination, that we wiſh for an opportunity of connecting them with our provincial hiſtory."—" Among the ſoldiers who accompanied

companied Henry and Richard the Firſt in their wild expeditions, we diſcover a few Corniſh names." P. 22.

Reſpecting the ancient poſſeſſors of eſtates, he ſays,

"The natives that occur, as men of property, or who probably held lands here before the conqueſt, have been diſtinguiſhed by Carew, under the appellations of Tre, Pol, and Pen. And it ſeems worthy of remark, that, as repreſentatives of *Tre* and *Pol*, if not of *Pen*, there exiſt ſeveral families who have poſſeſt from all antiquity, and ſtill retain unalienated, the very eſtates whence they derived their names. There are ſaid to be no leſs than one thouſand five hundred names of perſons and places in Cornwall, beginning with *Tre*." Yet Trefuſis, of Trefuſis, and Trelawney, of Trelawney, may be conſidered (among the *Tres*) as rari nantes in gurgite vaſto! "For the Polwheles, of Polwhele, though their eſtate, of a few hundred acres only, may have been deemed of ſmall account, ſince the loſs of the circumjacent lands (which were of conſiderable extent, and for many ages in the poſſeſſion of the family), ſtill is it the hereditary eſtate, tranſmitted to the preſent race from their Britiſh anceſtors. Here, in the Norman times, ſtood the caſtle of Polwhele; which William of Worceſter deſcribes as reduced to ruins." P. 42.

We are now carried on, through an almoſt immeaſurable note; which includes a rapid ſurvey of the principal families of Cornwall, from Stratton to Penwith. See p. 43 to 77 incluſive. This cloſely-printed note would have made a moderate volume. The materials of which it is compoſed appear to have been drawn chiefly from the MSS. of Tonkin and Hals.

The third chapter, "on religion and the eccleſiaſtical eſtabliſhment," contains ſome curious particulars: But we haſten to the concluſion of the fourth chapter, on the civil, military, and religious architecture.

"Truro is ſituated in the hundred of Powder, and is ſurrounded to the ſouth, weſt, and north by Kenwyn, and to the eaſt by St. Clement's. It is waſhed on each ſide by two rivulets, which uniting at the bottom of the town, fall into an arm of Falmouth-harbour, and form a beautiful baſon and key there. The town (adds Tonkin) takes its name from the three principal ſtreets, of which it conſiſts; *Tri*, three, and *ru*, a ſtreet, turned to *Truro*, euphoniæ gratia.—This etymon, adopted from Camden, is obviouſly abſurd. The town muſt have had a name (ſays Mr. Whitaker) long before it forked out into three ſtreets, and indeed, from the firſt moment of its exiſtence as a town, as a pariſh, or as a manor. Truro takes its name (con-

tinues Whitaker) from its caſtle, and was called with it Tre-vereu,—Tre-uro,—Truru, *the houſe or caſtle upon the Uru.*"—"I had ventured," ſays the author himſelf, "to number Truro among our Roman towns, and derived it from *Tre-voron, the town on the Ways.* But Mr. Whitaker is probably right. I will not preſume to oppoſe my wavering opinion to his decided judgment, I ſhall only remark on his etymology, that we have no ſuch river as the Uro or Uru in any part of Cornwall, and that Uro is not Corniſh." P. 218.

In the third volume, we looked to chapter VI. (on mining) for a continuation of the hiſtory of the mines, but found a few facts only recorded. In the period from Edw. I. to the preſent time, the author will be enabled to give a more circumſtantial account.

The eleventh chapter, on the manners, diverſions and ſuperſtitions of Cornwall, (one of the moſt amuſing in the volume) thus concludes:

"From religious rites to ſuperſtitious tenets the tranſition is eaſy: the one was cloſely connected with the other. The greater part of the Corniſh ſuperſtitions, in truth, were attached to ſaints or devils. There ſcarcely appeared a rock, whoſe ſhape or poſition was ſingular or fantaſtic, without inſpiring the idea of ſupernatural agency. Not a pool, whoſe ſituation was dreary, but ſhewed marks of the cloven foot on its margin. And certainly they were few wells without their tutelary ſaints. The duel between St. Juſt and St. Keverne, is one of our traditionary tales: And the three ſtones of *Tremenheverne* are ſtill pointed out to travellers as proofs of ſaintly proweſs. The battle of the devil and the ſaints at Kambre, is among the popular ſtories of the neighbourhood. To this battle [is attributed] that accumulation of enormous rocks, which were flung at random over all the mountain. But, amidſt all the wonders that work upon a Corniſh imagination, the acts of Tregagle have ſurely a right to the pre-eminence. If nature appear in forms that are fantaſtic, or ſtrike by uncommon occurrences, Tregagle is at once called in to ſolve the difficulty: He is the being to create or to conduct the machinery. The pool of Doſmary is, in the vulgar opinion, unfathomable. The idea is preſerved in the taſk to which he is condemned—to empty it with a limpet-ſhell, with a hole in the bottom of it. That, before the exiſtence of the Loe-bar, Helſton was a port, is more than a notion of the lower claſſes. This perſuaſion, alſo, is proved and illuſtrated by the giant Tregagle's dropping his ſack of ſand between Helſton and the ſea: this ſack of ſand was the bar. If the echoes of the Loe-hills be heard in the ſtorm, they are the howlings of Tregagle! So extenſive, indeed, is his fame or his infamy, that if there be a high wind in Cornwall, it is Tregagle roars.—Amidſt a variety of legendary perſonages crowding around me,

me, I ſcarcely know where to cloſe my narrative: Still, in the rear, are there devils and ſaints without number. To draw, therefore, the curtain over all, I muſt conjure up Merlin, the enchanter and the prophet, who ſeems to have poſſeſt a power over devils and ſaints. As an enchanter, we have ſeen him in the ſtory of Arthur. We are now to recognize him as a prophet. In the pariſh of Paul, on the ſea-ſhore, is a rock, called in Corniſh "*Merlin-car*," or "Merlin's-rock." There, perhaps, he delivered that old prophecy in the Corniſh tongue, foretelling the deſtruction of Paul-church, Penzance, and Newlyn, long before they were in exiſtence. It is as follows:

"Aga fyth tyer, war an meyne Merlyn,
Ara neb fyth leſkey Paul, Penzance, hag Newlyn."

"There ſhall land on the ſtone Merlyn,
Thoſe who ſhall burn Paul, Penzance, and Newlyn." P. 57.

In a ſupplement, we are preſented with "Remarks on St. Michael's Mount," &c. &c. from a MS. of the hiſtorian of Mancheſter, one of the beſt productions, we think, of Whitaker's pen.—"Remarks on the Roman Architecture," by Biſhop Bennet, which are very ingenious.—"An Account of four Roman Urns," by the Rev. Malachy Hitchins, and "Curſory Remarks on the Romance of Morte Arthur," in which the author has included an admirable letter of the poet Walter Scott. The concluſion of Biſhop Bennet's letter to Mr. Polwhele, muſt here be extracted, (notwithſtanding the length of this article) for the ſake of its juſt compliment to Whitaker, our much-lamented friend.

"I fear, Sir, I have tired your patience by this long and perhaps unintereſting memoir; and I can only ſay, you are at liberty to vent your indignation upon it by throwing it into the fire, for diſturbing you in the midſt of your important purſuits. If, on the other hand, there is any thing in it worth your notice, you are at liberty to inſert it in your hiſtory in any ſhape you pleaſe. You are acquainted with a gentleman, who is the beſt judge, now living, upon theſe matters, and whom I ſincerely reſpect, though I have not the honour of being perſonally known to him—I mean Mr. Whitaker, to whoſe Hiſtory of Mancheſter I owe my firſt love for antiquarian purſuits, and in conſequence, ſome of the moſt pleaſant hours of my life." P. 87.

The ſubſequent parts of the hiſtory, from Edward I. to the preſent times, may be termed the Modern Hiſtory of Cornwall. And it ſhould ſeem, that Mr. P. intends to make what was the ſubject of a *chapter before*, the ſubject of a *volume now*, and a detached piece of hiſtory.

"*The Civil and Military History,*" now exhibited in a separate volume or number, formed in the antiquities, (or the three first volumes), the subject of the *first* chapters.—"*The Language and Literature,*" formed the subject of the *ninth* chapter.—"*The Population,*" &c. was treated of in the *tenth* chapter.

In all there were eleven chapters; so that, if Mr. P. complete his most extensive plan, we are to expect eight volumes more.

The most interesting, or rather the most curious, passage of "the Civil and Military History," respects the taking of Lisbon from the Moors by the Cornish—a fact which, we believe, was never before noticed in any History of Cornwall, or of England. It is brought forward from Durand's Collect. Vet. Monument. Paris, 1724, and illustrated from Camoens.

"Thus,——the Conquerors of Lisbon, the heroes of Camoens, were Cornishmen! And thus, in one of the most beautiful and fertile spots in the world, and in the finest climate, was established, by Cornish intrepidity, the sovereignty of Portugal;—a sovereignty which, in time, spread its influence most extensively, and gave a new aspect to the manners of nations!" P. 17.

In "the Language and Literature of Cornwall," we meet with such numerous anecdotes of literary characters, that we knew not where to fix, for a biographical specimen. We have in this volume a large accumulation of original matter. But, with respect to more recent times, the memoirs of *Hoblyn*, *Davy*, *Drew*, (with several others) are, we believe, new to the public.

"Mr. *Hoblyn's* library at Nanswhydden was the only one in the county, which not to notice, would be deemed an unpardonable omission. About sixty years ago, Mr. Hoblyn, an adventurer in the mines, was acquiring riches from that source, which, as they were incidental, were consequently unexpected: And, already possest of an ample fortune, he determined to sacrifice his subterranean treasures on the shrine of taste and public spirit. With a magnificence of mind, therefore, worthy of Cornish ancestors, he projected and built a truly Vitruvian edifice, of which the library was not the least distinguished part. In the execution of so grand a design, he promised himself a gratification which he lived not to enjoy—to entertain the county in the style of old hospitality, and to attract literary men, whether neighbours or strangers, to Nanswhydden. But he died before he had an opportunity of displaying, what Cornwall hath seldom seen united

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in one perſon, the country-gentleman and the patron of literature. That the fabric itſelf, early as its maſter was taken from us, would remain "*a laſting monument*" of his genius, (ſo the epitaph on Mr. Hoblyn expreſſes it), was ſurely no preſumptuous expectation. But the fabric itſelf is no more ſeen. It was lately deſtroyed by fire." P. 95.

"*Mr. Humphrey Davy* was born at Penzance, about the year 1779, where he received the firſt part of his education, reſiding in the houſe of Mr. John Tonkin, a gentleman well known in that neighbourhood for his general philanthropy and particular regard for Mr. Davy's family. Thence he removed to Dr. Cardew's ſchool at Truro, but returned in a few years to acquire the profeſſion of a ſurgeon and apothecary, under a medical gentleman at Penzance. Here his genius for chemiſtry firſt diſplayed itſelf. Here he almoſt commenced his brilliant career, by varying the experiments of our moſt celebrated pneumatic chemiſts, and adapting them to vegetables excluſively produced on the ſea-ſhore. Theſe were communicated to Dr. Beddoes, who, immediately ſenſible of Mr. Davy's merit, negociated, through a common friend, to obtain his aſſiſtance at a medical eſtabliſhment juſt then beginning at Briſtol. The terms were eaſily ſettled, and Mr. Davy accompanied his entree into public life by a treatiſe on the moſt abſtruſe of all chemical ſubjects, the nature and relation of light and heat. The credit juſtly acquired by this work, and by ſubſequent eſſays, together with his ſucceſsful delivery of a courſe of lectures at Clifton, introduced Mr. Davy to the notice of thoſe gentlemen who direct the moſt promiſing of recent eſtabliſhments, the Royal Inſtitution, where he now holds one of the principal ſtations; and by his lectures and experiments, contributes largely to that eclat which has ſo eminently diſtinguiſhed this national foundation." P. 124.

The late wonderful diſcovery of the Corniſh chemiſt is next announced and deſcribed.—Under the head of Metaphyſics, Mr. P. ſays,

"*S. Drew*, a ſhoemaker of St. Anſtall, will again appear among our divines. But, in all his writings, he diſplays the metaphyſician. His remarks on Paine's "Age of Reaſon," ſhew the native vigour of his mind; but I think the "Eſſay on the Immateriality and Immortality of the Soul," for ſuch a perſon, is a ſtill more extraordinary production. The writing is forcible, accurate, and acute; and the author proves himſelf not only acquainted with Locke, and other modern writers on metaphyſics, but (what is more wonderful) with Ariſtotle and Plato, among the ancients. The work, however, ſeems to contain nothing new; except, perhaps, a longer uninterrupted chain of ſophiſms than is eaſily to be found in any other. His moſt triumphant argument proving, that the ſoul cannot paſs from entity

into annihilation, equally demonſtrates the contrary, and therefore cannot be concluſive, without admitting an eternal pre-exiſtence. *Mutatis mutandis*, it is, alſo, no more than the well-known fallacy, adduced to ſhew the impoſſibility of motion. The deception lies in conſidering time as a diſcreet quantity, inſtead of continuous." P. 134.

Drew's account of himſelf, at pp. 199, 200, is too long for inſertion. It is however well written, and almoſt reminds us of a Devonſhire genius, who roſe from a ſimilar origin, the correct and ſpirited tranſlator of Juvenal.

The volume which relates to the population of Cornwall, remains for notice.

(To be concluded in our next.)

ART. VIII. *The Adventures of Ralph Reybridge: containing Sketches of Modern Characters, Manners, and Education. By William Linley, Eſq.* 12mo. Four Volumes. 1l. 1s. Phillips. 1809.

IT is not often that works belonging to this claſs attract our notice; but the name of Linley has various claims to attention, and the book to which it is prefixed has certainly, in many reſpects, repaid the attention thus attracted. We found it eminently poſſeſſed of the great quality, required in theſe fictitious hiſtories, that of exciting intereſt. Curioſity is powerfully awakened in the early parts of the tale, and is not gratified till the very end; nor is it eaſy for the ſolution to be anticipated by conjecture. We cannot ſay that the circumſtances, when explained, are all conſiſtent with probability; but in the mean time the reader has been amuſed, and his amuſement has been invariably of the moral and inſtructive kind. So far is well: and it would be injuſtice not to add that the characters are in general drawn with ſpirit, and with due attention to nature. In a word, the book is the production of a man of genius; and though he might have made it more perfect, it ſtill entitles him to much praiſe.

The whole book is a kind of comment on a ſentiment derived from Plato by the Spectator, "that whatever is permitted to befall a juſt man, whether poverty, ſickneſs, or any of thoſe things which *ſeem* to be evils, ſhall, either in

life or death, conduce to his good." With this ſentiment Mr. L. declares himſelf to have been ſo pleaſed, that he conceived "it might ſuggeſt materials for a pleaſing tale of fiction:" and with that idea he has avowedly formed the preſent narrative. To exemplify this maxim properly, he ſays, "we muſt introduce a ſeries of troubles and diſappointments, which may *apparently* be the unjuſt attendants on the virtuous hero, but all of which ſhall be found *ultimately to have conduced to his benefit.*" That this may happen in a particular inſtance, is very true, and therefore we object not to the plan of a tale having this tendency; but if a notion is meant to be inculcated that this is always the caſe, nothing can be more falſe. This comes, in fact, to the abſurd and exaggerated idea of poetical juſtice, which tends rather to occaſion murmurs againſt Providence, than to teach men to acquieſce in its myſterious decrees. Very ſeldom will the events of real life be found to correſpond with this fictitious opinion; and whenever they do not, the perſons who are too ſtrongly impreſſed with it, will be in danger of feeling ſomething like a ſenſe or reſentment of injuſtice. Nothing, however, of this kind is implied in the paper of Addiſon alluded to, which proceeds on higher principles*. That all events, properly received, will tend ultimately to the good of the perſon to whom they happen, we have not a doubt; but not in bringing them ſucceſs or happineſs in this life. The good is often entirely reſerved for them in a future ſtate of being. Sometimes, however, we grant it may happen, that the very ſufferings, which a perſon has undergone in this life, may actually have forwarded his increaſe of happineſs in another part of life; and if it ever does happen, or may happen, there is no objection to a tale being formed upon it. We are only anxious that the principle ſhould not be erroneouſly interpreted, or carried too far.

Conformably to this idea, the various misfortunes, troubles, and diſappointments in which Reybridge is involved, do ultimately tend either to improve his character, or to give him a higher reliſh for the good fortune at which he finally arrives; in what particulars this happens we will not explain, becauſe we would not anticipate the tale. Suffice it to ſay, that Reybridge is a ſort of deſerted child, trained to the beſt principles by a moſt exemplary friend, a clergyman, and by means of theſe principles, ſtruggling through every difficulty. In his progreſs, the reader is often anxious

* Spectator, No. 237.

for him; and always curious, at leaſt we were, to know what will happen next; ſufficient proofs that the tale is well told. But if Mr. L. keeps his readers in ſuſpenſe, it is at the coſt of many murders. Death ſeems always at his command, ready to take off any perſon who is likely to make a premature diſcovery; and ſo heartily does he lay about him, that without the little leſs than reſurrection of one perſonage, the plot could never be unravelled at laſt.

Mr. Linley, as every man of genius muſt be, is an admirer of Fielding; and follows him in ſome points with ſucceſs; but is not ſeduced by his example to give his fancy any liberties at the expence or hazard of morality. A voyage to the Eaſt Indies, and ſome adventures there, which the author was enabled, from his own experience, to deſcribe and invent, form very original and intereſting features of the work. He tells us, indeed, that it was written at Madras; conſequently every thing relating to that part of the world may be conſidered as painted from the life. We think it rather a fault in Fielding, that he ſometimes avows his abſolute power over the fortunes of his hero; thereby dropping for the time the veil of fiction, which certainly ought to be maintained, by the pretence that the things really happened, and therefore muſt be told as they were. Into the ſame fault Mr. L. alſo falls, in ſome of his introductory paſſages; but in the following inſtance ſo pleaſantly, that we are diſpoſed to introduce it as a ſpecimen of his ſtyle.

"I remember to have aſked a very whimſical but confidential friend of mine, who happened to call upon me, while I was employed in the rough ſketch of the preſent work, how I ſhould begin the firſt chapter of my ſecond volume, as I was about to introduce therein a vaſt variety of *new* ſcenes, and *new* characters? 'How begin it?' cried my friend; after taking up ſome of the looſe ſheets of the firſt volume, and running his eye over them, 'why, with a new pen, to be ſure.' I acknowledged the importance of his advice, which I obſerved he meant ſhould be underſtood literally, as well as metaphorically, for the ſcrawls he had been attempting to make out afforded him no more information than if they had been the Sibyll's leaves. But, happy is it for us authors of the illegible quill, that by the decyphering powers and dexterous exertions of our common friend, the printer's devil, each miſ-ſhapen character is placed upon a par with the moſt elegant penmanſhip." P. 9.

The printer's devil, however, has not always been ſufficiently watchful for Mr. Linley: ſeveral groſs errors remain,

main, beſides thoſe which are noticed at the end; and in one place a complete omiſſion of a line*. Lord *Weſtmore*, in the firſt volume, is Lord *Weſtmere* in the third, and thence to the end; ſo that the faithful interpreter did not quite ſurmount the difficulty of the manuſcript.

Mr. L. is not often humourous, ſome of his beſt ſcenes of the ridiculous kind, occur in ſtage coaches; but his introductory reflections, on the inclination of former noveliſts to deſcribe ſuch ſcenes are better, in our opinion, than the incidents to which they lead.

"I can no otherwiſe account for the predilection which the great Smollet, and ſtill greater Fielding, entertained for ſhowing mankind off in ſtage coaches, than, that it afforded them the beſt opportunities, conſiſtently with nature and probability, of bringing together a humourous diverſity of character. Indeed it is ſcarcely poſſible, under any other circumſtances, to introduce to each other lords, [not often perſons of that rank, read "gentlemen and ladies" rather] quacks, ſtrollers, valets, ſharpers, and quakers, and where each ſhall be compelled to join in eaſy converſation! But thus introduced, and with the ſuppoſition that they ſhall never fall in with one another again, they give free ſcope to the power of fiction; perſonate whatever characters, and maintain whatever opinions they pleaſe. On theſe occaſions, therefore, how much of the juggle and mummery of this buſy ſcene of life is ſometimes laid open! for moſt people, in the ſociety of their friends, are on their guard; and indeed, how few are there whoſe intereſts do not point out to them the expediency of cloſeneſs and caution. Such is the general diſtruſt we have of one another, ſo capricious, and ſo volatile are our diſpoſitions, that the reaſonable and virtuous impulſe which would, on many occaſions, direct our conduct, is checked by prudential conſiderations, and truth is ſcarcely to be diſtinguiſhed amidſt the niceties, ambiguities, and quirks that ſhroud her fair form.

"Now, in a ſtage coach, this caution is, nine times out of ten, unneceſſary; and that man who for many months I will converſe with; [*read*, "*whom* for many months I *may* converſe with"] and of whoſe integrity I ſhall have no doubt, ſhall be proved a villain by the ſentiments he will unguardedly deliver before ſtrangers during a journey in a ſtage coach from London to York. Some caſes, however, occur, in which it is neceſſary to *put on*, as well as to put off the maſk in theſe vehicles, and which will, perhaps, ſooner or later, in theſe pages be proved." Vol. II. p. 223.

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* In vol. III. p. 120, the words omitted ſhould have formed the laſt line of the page, and were probably theſe—"*eſ*caped the perturbation which theſe expreſſions"

The

The ſtyle of Mr. Linley is eaſy, as will be ſeen in theſe ſpecimens, and uſually correct; ſuch an error as we have remarked in the latter part of this quotation, being very uncommon. We may here conclude our account. Mr. Linley has evidently proved himſelf not unworthy of a name, which we have long been accuſtomed to ſee united with taſte and genius. The preſent novel has many merits; and, as it appears to have been kept back ſome time after it was written, might in that interval have been rendered much more perfect than it is; ſome improbabilities might have been ſoftened, and ſome incidents improved; but to invent is pleaſing, to correct generally laborious. We would, however, be found, not only now, but always, among thoſe cenſors, who, while they, to uſe the author's own words, "juſtly condemn to the pruning knife the upſtart ſhoots, are ever delighted to cheriſh and bring to maturity the genuine bloſſoms."

ART. IX. *Maurice's Modern India, &c.*

(*Concluded from p.* 378.)

NO conſiderations have a greater tendency to enlarge and improve the human mind than thoſe which are the reſult of extenſive hiſtorical views of ſociety; while we contemplate the riſe and fall of empires, and mark the ſucceſſive glory and decay of the moſt potent dynaſties. ASIA, the nurſe of arts, and the ſeat of the ſciences, in a particular manner diſplays to us examples of this inſtructive kind, in the ſubverſion of innumerable dynaſties, which, after flouriſhing for a century or two in the utmoſt pomp and ſplendour, have been extinguiſhed for ever. Of thoſe dynaſties, none were for a time more powerful, or apparently fixed on a firmer baſe, than that of TIMUR on the throne of Hindoſtan; but ſudden and dreadful has been its fall, for of a dominion, that once comprehended nearly the third of that vaſt continent, to its preſent humiliated poſſeſſor the city of Delhi, a city ruined and almoſt depopulated, with a ſmall adjoining diſtrict, is all that now remains; and this he holds at the capricious will of another! At the period of Indian hiſtory, at which we are now arrived, it may be truly ſaid to have reached its meridian ſplendour.

During

During the long and wiſe reign of Akber, its power and glory were conſolidated. Under that of Jehanguire, notwithſtanding the weakneſs of its deluded monarch, bound in ſilken chains by the beautiful Nourmahal, and great miſconduct in the inferior departments, its vigour was not materially impaired. In Shah Jehan's ſplendid reign the greater part of Deccan was added to it, and in that of Aurengzeb its conqueſt was completed. Theſe two latter reigns are the ſubject of the concluding pages of the volume before us.

Shah Jehan, obſerves Mr. Maurice, mounted not the vacant throne without ſome obſtruction, "and the ſhedding of that kindred blood, which, in eaſtern climes, too generally bathes the ſteps by which it is aſcended." P. 378

At his father's deceaſe, being at a diſtance from the capital, engaged in the conqueſt of Deccan, Nourmahal had the art and the power to inveſt with the imperial purple her favourite ſon-in-law, Sultan Shehriar; and it was to oppoſe her claim, rather than from any diſloyalty to Shah Jehan, that the miniſters advanced to that dignity Sultan Shah Bolaki, the eldeſt ſon of Khoſro; at the ſame time diſpatching meſſengers to the real emperor to explain their motives, and haſten his progreſs towards the capital.

"Shah Jehan wanted no incentive to expedition; and his right to the throne being indiſputable from the death of his elder brothers, Sultans Parveiz and Khoſro, he was joined in his march by all the principal Rajahs, and governors of provinces, with armies fully adequate to ſupport that right. Still, however, accuſtomed to, as well as practiſed in, the perfidies of eaſtern courts, there appeared to him no ſafety while Shehriar, Bolaki, and the three ſons of Sultan Daniel, the deceaſed brother of Jehanguire, who were all confined in the caſtle of Lahore, remained alive. Haunted by theſe phantoms, and the terrors of a guilty mind, he ſent without delay, by an officer in his confidence, an order for the murder of thoſe unfortunate princes; and Aſoph the governor, too obedient to his new ſovereign, and too well verſed in the ſtate-policy that dictated the ſanguinary meaſure, delivered them over to the ruthleſs aſſaſſins. Sultans Shehriar and Bolaki were executed as rebels and traitors, for having aſſumed the imperial purple, though in fact it was cruelly forced upon the latter. But hard indeed was the fate of the innocent progeny of Sultan Daniel who had been confined during the whole reign of Jehanguire, and from whom no plots could be feared, being alike imbecile in mind and body, from long confinement. But what can allay the awakened fears of a tyrant? At midnight the blood-hounds of deſpotiſm were let

into

into their apartments, and ſtrangled them in their beds. Their bodies were then ſecretly conveyed away, and buried in a garden near the tomb of the deceaſed monarch. In this manner, either by the dagger or the bow-ſtring, were diſpatched all the males of the houſe of Timur, ſo that he himſelf and his children alone remained of the poſterity of Baber the conqueror of India." P. 379.

Shah Jehan, we are informed, being at length in the undiſturbed poſſeſſion of the throne, now began

"Sedulouſly to apply himſelf to rectify the numerous abuſes which, during the indolent reign of his father, had pervaded many departments of the government. With inflexible ſeverity he puniſhed all well-founded complaints againſt his officers whether civil or military; and eſtabliſhed an active and vigorous police throughout his vaſt dominions. By great rewards he encouraged agriculture, and by great immunities he promoted commerce. Midnight robbery and aſſaſſination, before ſo frequent, were no longer heard of; and the Viceroys in their reſpective provinces being compelled to refund, out of their private fortunes, the money extorted by depredators on the public roads, took ſuch vigorous meaſures for the extermination of thoſe banditti, that the traveller, in purſuit of buſineſs or pleaſure, journeyed in ſafety through the moſt inhoſpitable and unfrequented diſtricts. It muſt indeed be owned that, could his previous aſſaſſinations be forgotten, no prince ever conducted himſelf in many reſpects more worthy of the imperial dignity, till that dark, that fatal moment arrived, when his ſons, impatient for the ſceptre of their ſire, began to purſue towards *him* the ſame iniquitous line of policy with which he had acted towards Jehanguire; following with too ſcrupulous exactneſs the pernicious example which in his youth that ſire had ſet them. For the greater part of this intereſting piece of hiſtory we are indebted to the learned and philoſophic Bernier, who reſided at the court of this prince for eight years, in quality of his phyſician, enjoyed a great ſhare of his confidence, and attended him in ſeveral of his journeys, particularly to Caſhmere, of which beautiful province he has favoured us with a correct and animated deſcription." P. 386.

The ſanguinary wars of eaſtern princes are carried on in ſuch an uniform manner, and have ſo little variety to amuſe in the narration, even by ſo animated a writer as Mr. Maurice, that for the account of thoſe that took place in this reign we ſhall refer the reader to the volume itſelf, and preſent them with his more entertaining account of the peacock imperial throne, afterwards ſeized upon by Nadir Shah, in his invaſion of India, and other inſtances of the magnificence of this vain-glorious monarch.

"Shah

"Shah Jehan had from his early youth a taſte for ſplendour and magnificence. The ſumptuous throne which he cauſed to be built in the former reign, when contending for the empire, out of the ſpoils of plundered provinces, ornamented with a profuſion of the richeſt jewels, evinced *that* to be one of his ruling paſſions. He now began a more ſuperb one, the famous TUKT TAÔUS, or *peacock throne*, of which the body was formed of ſolid gold, incruſted over with diamonds, rubies, ſapphires, and emeralds. This throne, in finiſhing, and the expence of the jewels alone, amounted to twelve hundred and fifty thouſand pounds ſterling! It was called the peacock throne, from having the figure of *two peacocks* ſtanding behind it, with their tails expanded, which were ſtudded with various jewels to repreſent the life. Between the peacocks ſtood a parrot of the ordinary ſize, cut out of one emerald. The fineſt jewel was a RUBY, which had fallen into the hands of Timur when he plundered Delhi in the year 1398.

"Independently of the innate love of regal pomp, Shah Jehan thought that a public diſplay of magnificence raiſed awe in his ſubjects, and gave weight to his authority. With this view he ſelected a hundred youths from among the ſons of the nobility who were of the moſt diſtinguiſhed merit, and made them omrahs in one day. He gave to each a golden mace, and they always attended the preſence. They were all uniformly dreſſed in clothes richly embroidered, with golden helmets, ſwords inlaid with precious ſtones, and ſhields ſtudded with gold. When the Emperor went abroad theſe conſtantly attended him with drawn ſabres, all mounted on the fleeteſt Arabian horſes, and from theſe he choſe his officers of ſtate. His vanity, however, was principally gratified in the ſplendour of his Haram. Early in his reign he had the misfortune to loſe, in child-bed, his favourite Sultana, Taje Mahel, the daughter of the Vizier, and mother of all his ſurviving children. For a time he was inconſolable, and raiſed at Agra a magnificent tomb to her memory, which coſt, in building, no leſs a ſum than 750,000*l.* ſterling. While ſhe ſurvived he was very conſtant to her; but, after her deceaſe, he indulged his licentious paſſions to great exceſs, and his ſeraglio was crowded with the fineſt women of Aſia." P. 394.

The magnificent ſepulchre here alluded to, and called in reference to her name the TAJE MAHEL, ſtill remains entire, and was minutely deſcribed by Mr. Hodges, who viſited every part of it in 1782*; ſome idea of the ſplendour of the central dome, under which ſhe lies, may be conceived from his aſſertion that the baſeſt material in its com-

* See his "Travels in India." P. 124.

poſition

poſition is white marble; agate, porphyry, and alabaſter, forming its principal decoration. We cannot, however, ſuffer ourſelves to be detained in the manſions of the dead, while attracted by a court ſo ſplendid as that of Shah Jehan, who was himſelf, according to Tavernier, a perfect judge of the intrinſic value of thoſe gems, in amaſſing which he took ſo great a delight. Succeſſive invaſions, but particularly thoſe of Nadir and Abdallah, have cauſed thoſe ancient treaſures of the Moguls to be widely diſperſed through Aſia; and not a few, it is ſaid, were purchaſed from the Tartar merchants by the late empreſs Catherine, and now glitter on the crown and other regalia of the preſent autocrat of Ruſſia. Some of no ſmall value have even found their way into this country, and a SAPPHIRE of great magnitude and beauty, known to have belonged to the imperial treaſury from its being perforated, as all the court jewels were, was not many years ſince in the poſſeſſion of Rundle and Bridge, the queen's jewellers. The hiſtory of theſe precious appendages of Mogul grandeur is too curious to be omitted.

"The court of the Mogul, was, at this time, richer in jewels than can well be conceived in Europe. Timur, the founder of the empire, had enriched himſelf with the plunder of the palaces of the greateſt part of the ſovereigns of Aſia. In the Indian Antiquities the reader will find an account of the great feaſt which that conqueror made after his conqueſt of Aſia, on the plain of CANAGHA, in which all his immenſe treaſures in gold and jewels were diſplayed; treaſures compared with which, as is there truly obſerved, the riches of Xerxes and Darius were trifling. The delight of the Tartar monarchs who ſucceeded was to hoard up inconceivable maſſes of precious ſtones. Baber carried with him from Samarcand to the Indies a great part of the treaſures of Gengis and Timur. The long reigns of Akber and Jehanguire, enriched with the plunder of the Rajapouts and the Deccan, gave time for the imperial treaſures to accumulate. To the latter no preſent was ſo acceptable as a rare and coſtly jewel, of which the vanquiſhed Rajahs, among whom remained the ancient ſtores in that way of the ancient Hindoo empire, were aware, and availed themſelves *. Aurungzeb, by his

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"* See in Gladwin's Life of Jehanguire a great variety of inſtances. Thus, when the Ranna of Oudipour, after his defeat, was firſt introduced to the prince, his victor, he made him a preſent of a "RUBY, a valuable family jewel," p. 30. When the prince and his captive the Ranna had their audience of Jehanguire,

his conqueſt of the kingdom of Golcondah, became maſter of the diamond mines; and every year, beſides the tribute paid him out of Golconda in precious ſtones, bought up the faireſt and moſt perfect for the uſe of his wives and daughters. Theſe jewels are never alienated, for at the death of the Sultanas, the emperor being their only heir, they revert to the crown. It may be farther obſerved, that the jewels of the ſeraglio are rendered unfit for ſale by being perforated. In proof of this it is obſerved that Akber, being in want of money to carry on the war in Guzzurat, ſent ſome rubies to be ſold at Goa. They were very beautiful to the eye, but their being perforated ſpoiled the ſale of them. With reſpect to that ſuperior claſs of precious ſtones which adorn the perſon of the emperor, they are the maſterpieces of nature, and are all diſtinguiſhed by peculiar high-ſounding names. One is called the Sun, another the Moon, a third Aldebaran, a fourth Sirius, and a fifth the Bear-ſtar. By theſe names the Mogul diſtinguiſhes them, and calls for them when he wants them on days of national feſtivity." P. 398.

In the deplorable fate of this oſtentatious but flagitious monarch, who had been the ſcourge of his father's latter years, and who, in aſcending the throne, had ſo profuſely ſhed the blood of his relatives, may be clearly traced the hand of a juſt, all-ruling providence; for, after nearly all his progeny had fallen *by the hands of each other*, the blood-ſtained Aurungzeb ſhut up his aged ſire in the caſtle of Agra, there to paſs the remainder of his miſerable life, while he uſurped all the power and inſignia of the imperial

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Jehanguire, his nuzzir among other things was " *a chryſtal caſket full of jewels*, and the RUBY which had been preſented to him by the Ranna, valued at 60,000 rupees," p. 31. " Rajah Bickermajeet laid out two lacks of rupees (24,000l.) at Goa in the purchaſe of a RUBY, which he preſented to Shah Jehan," p. 39. The *peiſhcuſh*, or preſent, at one time offered by Shah Jehan to his father was as follows: " the above RUBY, weighing 17 miſkals; an AMETHYST, valued at a lack of rupees (12,000l.); a DIAMOND, valued at 40,000 rupees; another, of the ſame value; another, valued at 30,000 rupees; a pearl worth 25,000 rupees; two other pearls of the ſame price," p. 40. When the Emperor was laſt at Agra, Shah Abbaſs ſent him a RUBY which had deſcended from Ulug Beg to the Seffi family. The name of Ulug Beg was engraved upon it, and Jehanguire ordered his own name to be added to it," p. 52. This is the great ruby, before mentioned, as being the nobleſt ornament of the peacock throne. Rubies, therefore, ſeem to have been the jewel moſt valued by theſe princes; the fineſt are found in Pegu."

dignity.

dignity. Aurungzeb himſelf alſo lived to receive the ſame ungenerous treatment from his own rebellious children; in ſhort the whole of their hiſtory exhibits a dreadful example of crimes and conſequent puniſhments, and holds up an awful leſſon to filial ingratitude and diſobedience.

Of that Aurungzeb, and his atrocities, whether committed under the *feigned*, or *genuine*, impulſe of religious principles (he alone, who knows the human heart, can judge!) the hiſtory is given in conſiderable detail, and will be read with mingled wonder and horror. Of his inſenſibility at human ſufferings, when his revengeful paſſions were inflamed by his ſuperſtitious prejudices, a remarkable inſtance occurs at page 326, in the cruel execution in his preſence, of the ſon of the renowned Scuajee, the founder of the Mahratta empire.

"By open hoſtility, Aurungzeb ſoon found it impoſſible to conquer Sambajee, or obtain poſſeſſion of his perſon. He therefore ſought to effect it by ſecret ambuſh. Sambajee had an unbounded propenſity to women. He who roſe invincible from the toils of war, was ſtill to be caught in the toils of love and beauty. The Mogul bribed the pander of his luſt, and ſecured his prey. He appeared before his captor with an undaunted countenance. Being proffered life if he would turn Mahommedan, he poured forth a bitter invective againſt the Prophet, and lauded the gods of Hindoſtan. The fury of the bigotted Mogul roſe to its higheſt pitch; he was inſtantly ordered to a cruel death. After ſuffering a thouſand indignities, his tongue was torn out. He was again inſultingly offered life, if he would abjure the Hindoo faith, and adopt Mahommedaniſm. He wrote, "Not, tyrant, if you would give me your daughter in marriage." His heart was then cut out in the preſence of Aurungzeb, and his mangled limbs were given to the dogs." P. 326.

Of his mercileſs and impolitic fury in perſecuting the poor Hindoos, and their religion, we inſert the following ſpecimen.

"After a ſhort repoſe from the toils of the field, a new campaign of a very different nature, or rather a kind of religious cruſade was undertaken by Aurungzeb. Not content with exterminating the Afghan ſavages of the mountains, he now began with a fury equally implacable to make war upon the ſuperſtitions of the Hindoos. Acting in a manner widely different from the indulgent Akber, and his immediate predeceſſors, in his rage to convert the Hindoos to Mahommedaniſm, the frantic project formed by this ſanguinary bigot! he everywhere perſecuted the prieſts, tore down the images, and demoliſhed or violated the temples.

At

At Muttra and at Benares in particular, the two moſt venerated places of Hindoo devotion, he pulled down the ancient temples, and on their ruins erected moſques of the ſame height and dimenſions: he even proceeded to an atrocity beyond this—indeed beyond all precedent in the annals of ſacrilegious barbarity. According to Thevenot, there was at Ahmedabad a pagoda of ſingular beauty, adorned with many ſtatues and other ſymbols of Hindoo worſhip. Not content with defacing thoſe offenſive ſculptures, Aurungzeb well knowing the reverence of the Hindoos for the Cow, (with them a ſacred animal,) as well as their abhorrence of ſhedding blood, cauſed one of thoſe animals to be introduced within its walls, and ordered its throat to be cut in the very ſanctuary." P. 463.

In the account of Aurungzeb's invaſion of Golconda, Mr. M. who ſeems much attracted by the ſubject, has not forgotten to mention the fine jewels which it produces.

"That kingdom was a mine of jewels, rich in itſelf, and rich in the wealth of its dependent kingdom of Biſnaggar, as yet only partially plundered. Both Tavernier and Thevenot were at Golconda in this reign, and the latter a traveller of great veracity gives the following account of the king's ſplendid perſonal appearance, from which an idea may be formed of the riches and magnificence of his court and kingdom. This prince, ſays the latter, wears on the crown of his head a jewel almoſt a foot long, which is ſaid to be of ineſtimable value. It is a roſe of great diamonds, three or four inches in diameter. On the top of that roſe there is a little crown out of which iſſues a branch reſembling that of a palm tree, but it is round; and that palm tree branch is a good inch in diameter, and about half a foot long. It is made up of ſeveral ſprigs which are (as it were) the leaves of it, each of them having at their extremities a lovely long pearl, in ſhape like a pear. At the foot of this poſie there are two bands of gold in the faſhion of table bracelets, in which are enchaſed large diamonds, ſet round with rubies, which with great pearls that hang dangling on all ſides make an exceeding rare ſhew: theſe bands are faſtened to the head with claſps of diamonds. In ſhort, this king doubtleſs ſurpaſſes all the kings of the Indies in precious ſtones." P. 401.

The volume concludes with the following elaborate portrait of a character which, from the great inconſiſtency, and, ſometimes, even abſolute contradictions that marked it, was not very eaſy to delineate. Aurungzeb died, worn out by the fatigues of the field which he had kept for nearly the laſt twenty years of his life, at the advanced age of *ninety*; and from the day of his deceaſe may be dated the

decline of that great empire; which, at that time, reached from the 10th to the 35th degree of latitude, and nearly as much in longitude; affording a revenue to its Sovereign of 32 millions of pounds ſterling. To the virtues and the vices of this wonderful man, due juſtice is done in the ſubjoined epitome, after inſerting which we ſhall at preſent take our leave of the Author, wiſhing him both health to finiſh his arduous work, and an adequate remuneration for his labours.

" Thus, at an age to which few of the human race attain, the effect of abſtinence and activity, expired the relentleſs deſtroyer of his family, and ſcourge of the perſecuted Hindoos. For his atrocious conduct to his father, his brothers, and their children, it is impoſſible to form any apology; his perſecution of the Hindoos may be accounted for, though not excuſed, in the intolerant principles of the Mahommedan faith, of which, whether conſcientiouſly or hypocritically, he through life acted as a rigid devotee. If hypocritically, we cannot but admire the unſhaken fortitude with which, during ſo prolonged a life, he ſubmitted to privations of every kind while preſiding in the moſt luxurious court, and wielding the richeſt ſceptre, of Aſia; if ſolely guided by the dictates of conſcience, we are aſtoniſhed that in other important matters its ſolemn dictates ſhould have been ſo entirely diſregarded. His diet conſiſted for the moſt parts of herbs and pulſe; no fermented liquor ever paſſed his lips; in the pleaſures of his ſeraglio he was, at leaſt, more temperate than his predeceſſor; keeping, indeed, according to the cuſtom of the Aſiatics, a number of women, but rather for oſtentation than uſe. He allowed himſelf but little time for ſleep or meals, and that portion of his active day that was not devoted to the hearing of petitions and other public buſineſs in the Hall of Audience, was paſſed in a perpetual routine of prayer, ablution, and reading the Koran. Except on public feſtivals the veſt he wore ſeldom exceeded the value of eight rupees; nor were his ſaſh and tiara loaded with jewels. In camp he was the moſt indefatigable man of his whole army; riſing early, retiring late to reſt, and in his younger days he generally ſlept on the bare ground, wrapt up in the ſkin of a tiger.

" Adverting to his more public character, we find Aurungzeb as a ſovereign, though deeply ſtained with blood, yet otherwiſe endowed with many excellent qualities. He was accompliſhed in literature beyond moſt princes of the houſe of Timur. He was a complete maſter of the Perſian and Arabic languages, and he wrote with fluency that of his anceſtors, the Moguls. He patronized and correſponded with learned men throughout his dominions; and wrote with his own hand many of the government diſpatches, which were remarkable for their brevity and

preciſion. He erected many ſchools and univerſities in different quarters of his empire; ſtored them with books in every branch of learning; appointed over them the moſt able maſters; and endowed them with competent ſalaries from the funds of the empire.

"By nature of an auſtere and unſocial diſpoſition, and ſuperſtitious by habit, if not from principle, he diſcouraged gaming and intrigues among the nobles of his court; and the long train of dancers, ſingers, actors, and buffoons in which his father Shah Jehan took ſo much delight were baniſhed from his palace, as deſtructive of morals, and degrading to majeſty. His inflexible adminiſtration of juſtice has been already noticed. The higheſt rank could not arreſt, nor even the wealth of Golconda avert, its two-edged ſword, when lifted high to ſtrike the guilty head; and the princes, his ſons, were no more exempt from puniſhment than the meaneſt of his ſubjects. He ſeemed to think himſelf the only perſon privileged to commit crimes with impunity, and brave the united vengeance of earth and heaven.

"From long experience he was thoroughly verſed in the detail of the affairs of his vaſt empire; from his early youth in full confidence of attaining the diadem, he had formed notes and memoranda, and kept a regiſter of every important tranſaction, to which he conſtantly referred. Of the governors of his numerous provinces he was intimately acquainted with the diſpoſition and talents, whether warlike or pacific, and of their conduct in thoſe governments. Of the principal officers of his army, though that army conſiſted of nearly half a million, he was well acquainted with the reſpective merits; and of his revenues, amounting to many millions of our money, he knew the leading particulars of the expenditure. Enormous as they were, they were not idly diſſipated, or avariciouſly hoarded; but ſeem to have been ſcrupulouſly applied to the exigencies of the ſtate. In proof of this it may be urged that at the deceaſe of this maſter of ſo many annual millions, in his private treaſury were found no more than 57,382 rupees, or about 7000l. ſterling; and this puiſſant monarch could afford to leave only 125l. to be diſtributed, in largeſſes, to the poor who attended his funeral.

"With reſpect to the perſon of Aurungzeb, the traveller Gemelli, who ſaw him in 1695, when nearly 80 years old, at his camp in Viſiapore, and was admitted to an audience of him, deſcribes him as being of ſtature rather below the middle ſize, of a ſlender make, having an aquiline noſe, an olive complexion, like all the other deſcendants of Timur, and a white beard. He walked, leaning on a ſtaff, formed like a croſier; for age had in ſome degree bowed his back; but had not dimmed the luſtre of his eye. There were in his manners great complacency and affability, and a benignity reigned in his features which we too well know was foreign to his actions, and his heart." P. 498.

ART. X. *A Corn. Celſi de Medicina Libri octo, quibus accedunt Indices capitum, autorum, et rerum, ex recenſione Leonardi Targæ.* 8vo. 470 pp. præter Indices. 12s. Edinburgi impreſſi. Longman, &c. Londini. 1809.

IN the difficulty of getting good books from the continent, the plan of reprinting in this country thoſe for which there may be a demand, deſerves encouragement. The particular call for Celſus is probably at Edinburgh, where this book was printed; but it may alſo be acceptable in London and elſewhere.

It is not eaſy, on mere inſpection, to ſay what is done in this edition, ſince we are not favoured with a ſingle word from the Britiſh editor. On comparing it with the edition of Targa, which was printed at Padua in 1769, in quarto, it appears that his Epiſtle to the reader is exactly copied. His account of the MSS. and editions which he uſed, is omitted, as are all his notes, which are very numerous. Then follows an index capitum, collected from the ſeparate titles, which are printed in Almeloveen's edition. The text of Celſus ſucceeds, very handſomely printed, but how correctly from Targa, can only be diſcovered by an exact collation. As far as we have been able to examine, the text appears to be correct, with the exception, now and then, of a trifling literal error. To the text are ſubjoined two indexes; one of writers and phyſicians quoted by Celſus. This was collected originally by Fabricius, for his *Bibliotheca Latina*, and has been copied by Almeloveen and others. Then follows a copious *Index Rerum*, which, however, is neither that of Targa nor of Almeloveen; and though it is in ſome reſpects fuller than either, yet it has alſo defects which might be ſupplied from them. We conclude, therefore, that it is a new index, compiled from this edition: but the author of which has not availed himſelf, as he might, of the labours of his predeceſſors.

There cannot be any occaſion to expatiate further on an edition of this kind. It offers the beſt text, handſomely printed, with convenient indexes. But they who wiſh for notes, illuſtrations, or various readings, muſt ſeek them elſewhere. They who can procure it, will probably, with us, prefer the edition of Almeloveen, printed at Padua in 1750, 8vo. which contains alſo Serenus Sammonicus, and the Epiſtles of Morgagni on both: or they who can buy the original of Targa, will perhaps ſlight the copy.

But,

But, as a text book, where the more illustrated editions cannot be had, this reprinted text will be found convenient, and must of course be acceptable.

ART. XI. *A Charge delivered at Stonehaven, on Tuesday, the 22d of August, 1809, to the Clergy of the Episcopal Communion of Brechin. By the Right Rev. George Gleig, L. L. D. and F. R. S. Edin. their Bishop.* 4to. 32 pp. Hill, Edinburgh; Rivingtons, London. 1809.

FROM the peculiar circumstances of the communion in which this Charge was delivered, and the eminent talents and learning of the bishop by whom it was pronounced, it abounds with important matter; and the manner in which the various subjects are treated, does honour no less to the judgment, than to the abilities and knowledge of the Author.

It is known probably to the chief part of our readers, that the episcopal church of Scotland is not established in that country, but merely tolerated: the established church being what is usually called presbyterian. A church so situated is not likely to enjoy any public revenues. It is supported only by the voluntary union of the comparatively small number of those, who in that country are conscientiously attached to the apostolical order of bishops, and that form of church government which, commencing from the apostles, has been maintained by succession to this day. The office of a bishop in that church is not an object of ambition, except it be of that pure and laudable ambition, which seeks only to do service to the flock of Christ, at the hazard of personal inconvenience, and with the certainty of care, trouble, and responsibility. It is so far from an object of emolument, that it affords not the means of subsistence *. Under these circumstances, when a man of learning and ability accepts the episcopal office, malice itself may give him full credit for undertaking it from the purest motives; and the opera-

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* "So material is the deficiency, that many friends of episcopacy in Scotland and England have thought it necessary to combine in their endeavours to alleviate the evil. Their plan is explained in a Memoir, which may be had at Mr. Hatchard's, in Piccadilly, Messrs. Hoare's and Co. Fleet-street, &c."

tion of ſuch motives appears to us conſpicuous in every part of the preſent Charge.

When the church of Scotland was eſtabliſhed at the revolution, the chief part of the epiſcopal clergy, with their biſhops, refuſed to take the oaths to King William, and thus remained ſubject to penalties as non-jurors: in the year 1792, however, their attachment to his preſent Majeſty being acknowledged, theſe penalties were removed; and in 1804, to obviate the charge of being without a confeſſional, their biſhops unanimouſly reſolved to adopt and ſubſcribe the articles of our church, and to require the ſame ſubſcription of all whom they ſhould ordain. From which time there ſeems to be no reaſon why an Engliſh epiſcopal clergyman, reſiding in Scotland, ſhould not ſubmit himſelf, for the time, to the authority of that Scottiſh biſhop within whoſe dioceſe he lives. This has in fact been done by the majority of ſuch clergymen; and with thoſe who ſtill refuſe, and thus render themſelves and their congregations ſchiſmatics, as ſubmitting to no epiſcopal authority whatever, biſhop Gleig very forcibly and judiciouſly remonſtrates in an early part of the preſent Charge. What we have here ſaid upon the ſubject is by way of additional elucidation, to thoſe who may not be acquainted with the ſubject.

Having handled this ſubject in a proper manner, with a view to extinguiſh, if poſſible, the remains of an inconvenient ſchiſm, the biſhop proceeds to advert to the general duties of his clergy, deſiring alſo their mutual advice, ſo it be given in a decorous manner. The exhortations which here follow are all of the moſt excellent kind. They relate to the daily ſervice of the church, to the avoiding of all affectation, to the compoſition of ſermons, &c. Speaking of the advantages of "a connected view of chriſtianity, ſuch as can be had only by regular ſtudy," the biſhop ſays,

"Beſides enabling you to teach ſalvation by grace, without the ſmalleſt riſk of perverting the minds of your people by inſtilling into them the pernicious tenets of *Antinomianiſm*; beſides enabling you, without running into the oppoſite abſurdity of *Human Merit*, to inculcate moſt earneſtly the neceſſity of good works, and of that habitual holineſs, without which no one can ſee the Lord; ſuch a comprehenſive and connected view of the doctrines of chriſtianity, if you add to it a competent knowledge of eccleſiaſtical hiſtory, will ſhow you that the conſtitution of the church, and the authority of the clergy, are not matters of that trivial importance which it has long been faſhionable in this country to repreſent them; but that they are eſſential parts of that great ſcheme, by which it hath

hath pleased God to restore mankind to the inheritance which was forfeited by the fall of their first parents.

"My brethren, if it be your duty, as you know it to be, to declare unto those committed to your care all the counsel of God, you will preach occasionally on every one of the subjects which I have now enumerated, and indeed on every other subject of which the knowledge can aid them in working out their own salvation with fear and trembling. But in doing this, let me intreat you to avoid, as much as possible, the appearance of controversy with other churches, and still more of controversy with one another. Controversy of any kind should indeed be sparingly introduced into the pulpit, where every thing necessary to salvation should be taught dogmatically by fair deduction from the word of God. Persons not accustomed to disquisition are perplexed by the statement of arguments on both sides of a disputed question, and are at least as likely to be struck with the force of an objection to the truth, as to be convinced by the reasoning employed to obviate that objection; whereas when the truth is fairly and forcibly impressed on their minds, they embrace it with simplicity and godly sincerity, and are never afterwards in great danger of being perverted by those who every where lie in wait to deceive." P. 24.

The following directions are highly judicious:—

"In all your discourses, whether sermons addressed to the people at large, or lectures on the catechism for the instruction of youth, let your style be perspicuous and simple, without meanness or vulgarity; and your address earnest without affectation, so as to convince all who hear you, that your object is their improvement, and not the display of your own oratorical powers. With this object in view, you must be perfectly aware, that a sermon composed in the style suited to one audience may be very unfit for another; that what would be proper in the chapel of a college, might be unintelligible in a country church; and that figures and flowers of rhetoric, necessary to attract the attention of men liberally educated, would be impertinent excrescences in a discourse addressed to those who read little else than their prayer-books and bibles." P. 27.

The remainder of the Charge is principally calculated to discourage all party spirit, and undue interference with each other, in a church whose very existence may be hazarded by a neglect of those injunctions; and it concludes with general exhortations of the most appropriate and scriptural kinds.

Convinced that the example of an Episcopal Charge, so circumstanced as the present, and so admirably adapted to meet the circumstances, ought not to be lost to the christian world, we have thought it our duty to expatiate, in some

degree, upon it. No friend to epiſcopacy, or to the order of our excellent church, can poſſibly peruſe it with indifference.

BRITISH CATALOGUE.

POETRY.

ART. 12. *The Scotiad, or Wiſe Men of the North!!! A Serio-Comic and Satiric Poem, in Three Cantos. By Macro.* 8vo. 62 pp. 2s. 6d. J. J. Stockdale. 1809.

The Edinburgh Reviewers have attacked ſo many perſons, that they of courſe expect attacks in return. The preſent is a ſhot at them in verſe, as ſeveral others have paſſed by in proſe. The dedication meets with our particular admiration. It is addreſſed to "JOHN BULL, the moſt enviable character in the world!" From the preface or poem we cannot quote any thing which ſo exactly ſuits our taſte; and the poem concludes with a compliment to General Moore, ſo extremely indiſcrete, or rather ſo very profane in its cloſe, that we ſhall not even quote it for the ſake of cenſure. The author felt that he was upon dangerous ground, when he ſaid, "but with religious pauſe." This ſhows ſome right feeling on the ſubject, and ſo far we rejoice at it; but no pauſe could make amends for ſuch a compariſon, in ſuch terms.

ART. 13. *Britiſh Loyalty, or long live the King; a dramatic Effuſion, in Two Acts; with Songs, and Dances. By Joſeph Moſer, Eſq. D. L. one of his Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace for Middleſex, Eſſex, &c.* 8vo. 1s. Aſperne. 1809.

We have often had occaſion to ſpeak favourably of this writer's productions, and are glad to renew our acquaintance with him. The pureſt ſpirit of loyalty might, of courſe, be expected to animate the effuſions of his pen, and we gladly avail ourſelves of the opportunity of recording one of the many excellent ſongs which are to be found in this well-timed dramatic Eſſay.

SONG.

"Auguſt yon veſſel ſpreads her ſails
And proudly keeps her ſtation,
While ſhe diſplays to paſſing gales,
The flags of every nation;
Of every nation great or ſmall,
But ſtill the UNION crowns them all.

"The UNION FLAG be then our theme,
With which I am delighted,
My fancy glows, what bleſſings gleam,
When kingdoms are united;
Oh ſoon may every Briton brag,
He hoiſts at home the Union Flag.

"Be then the Union Flag unfurl'd,
Triumphant o'er the watery world;
In GEORGE's reign, tho' oft we roam,
To wars abroad, we've peace at home:
So let us hail this glorious day,
And bleſs his mild benignant ſway;
While foreign foes their fetters drag,
We're free beneath the Union Flag."

ART. 14. *The Jubilee, a Poem; or the Fiftieth Anniverſary of his Majeſty's Acceſſion to the Throne. By William Jordan.* 8vo. 1s. 6d. Stockdale. 1809.

We may at leaſt commend the fervent and patriotic zeal of the author, although he may not be entitled to claim much of the poetic laurel. His ſentiments are ſo entirely in uniſon with our own, that we will not cavil about the execution of his undertaking, but produce enough to ſatisfy the reader, that by purchaſing the Poem he will find ſome very eaſy, and ſometimes elegant verſification.

"Oh GEORGE, of Kings the moſt admired,
The beſt beloved—while I, inſpired,
With the moſt full and pleaſing theme,
That e'er diſpell'd poetic dream,
And challenged Truth's impartial voice,
To ſing of virtue and rejoice,
Attempt and want of powers confeſs,
Thy peoples' feelings to expreſs,
Their truſt in that—their gratitude,
To thee the great, becauſe the good,
Their offerings bring, and lowly bend,
To thee their father and their friend,
Vouchſafe to lend a gracious ear,
Nor ſcorn thy well-earned praiſe to hear." &c. &c.

ART. 15. *Original Poems, intended for the Uſe of young Perſons. By Mrs. Richardſon, Widow of the late Joſeph Richardſon, Eſq. M. P. On a Plan recommended by the Rev. Dr. Iſaac Watts.* 12mo. 132 pp. 3s. Vernor and Hood. 1808.

We are delighted to find the ſhort addreſs of this author ſo very well fitted to the opening of her plan, and the illuſtration of her character, that nothing more appropriate can be deviſed.

"That

" That highly admired author and moſt reſpected character, the Rev. Dr. Iſaac Watts, whoſe writings at once do credit to his country and to human nature, and whoſe memory, not only thoſe public claims, but the added ties of relationſhip induce *me* to venerate, having expreſſed a wiſh, at the head of his SPECIMENS OF MORAL SONGS, that ſome one would purſue the idea, I have ventured, though with a mind full of apprehenſion, and truly conſcious of my own inferiority in every point of view, to my much honoured relative, to attempt ſomething of the ſame kind.

" And, as I can ſolemnly aſſert that theſe efforts at amuſing inſtruction have not been produced under the ſlighteſt impulſe of vanity, I would fain flatter myſelf that the leſſons which they are intended to convey will not be counteracted by the ſeverity of criticiſm, which I moſt ſincerely deprecate." P. x.

After ſuch an introduction, who, that has a ſpark of human feeling about them, would not wiſh to praiſe the poems; but the truth is, they are ſo very ſimple, that in general they ſurpaſs the rules of the Simpliciad itſelf. The following is the beſt part of the very beſt compoſition we have ſeen in the book.

" SELF-APPROBATION.

" Pity my ſorrows, Miſs!" a beggar cried;
Lavinia, *pocketleſs*, went on, and ſigh'd.
" Pity my ſad diſtreſs," again he ſaid:
A laundreſs, the week's linen on her head,
Gave from the ticking caſe of her ſmall ſtore,
And bore her baſket blyther than before.

" What was it made the rich Lavinia ſigh?
What gave the poorer dame a chearful eye!
The heireſs might, viewing the ſon of want,
Grateful rejoice at Heaven's abundant grant;
The humble drudge out of her pittance gave,
And muſt from her ſmall ſtock of comforts ſave.
What caus'd th' impreſſion, then, in either ſtation?
The *want* and *having* of SELF-APPROBATION.

" The inconſiderate, but modiſh fair,
Unable to beſtow what ſhe could ſpare,
Felt a regret at being cuſtom's ſlave,
Wiſh'd that the laws of faſhion ſhe could wave;
And, while ſhe to the rules of dreſs conform'd,
Griev'd for the taſk of duty unperform'd." P. 60.

ART. 16. *Poems, by Sir John Carr.* 10s. 6d. Matthews and Leigh. 1809.

These poems are of a very miscellaneous kind, but their general character is good taste, and real elegance. The truth of this will easily be conceded after a perusal of the following specimen:

"LINES UPON THE DEATH OF THE LADY OF LIEUT.-COLONEL ADAMS, WHO LATELY DIED OF A DECLINE IN THE EAST-INDIES.

"When Time a mellowing tint has thrown
O'er many a scene to memory dear,
It scatters round a charm unknown,
When first th' impression rested there.

"But oh! should distance intervene,
Should Ocean's wave, should changeful clime,
Divide, how sweeter far the scene,
How richer every tint of time.

"E'en thus with these, a treasured few,
Who gladdened life with many a smile,
Tho' long has pass'd the sad adieu,
In thought we love to dwell awhile.

"Then with keen eye and beating heart,
The anxious mind still seeks relief
From those who can the tale impart,
How pass their day in joy or grief.

"If haply health and fortune bless,
We feel as if on us they shone;
If sickness and if sorrow press,
Then feeling makes their woes our own.

"'Twas thus of Mira oft I thought,
Oft dwelt upon the scenes she grac'd;
Her form in beauty's mold was wrought,
Her mind the seat of sense and taste.

"Long hovering o'er her fleeting breath,
Love kept his watch in silent gloom;
He saw her meekly yield to death,
And knelt a mourner at her tomb."

The volume is most beautifully printed, and a striking likeness of the author, from a drawing of Westall, is prefixed. We are sorry not to have room for more extracts.

NOVELS.

ART. 17. *Letters of the Swediſh Court, written chiefly in the early Part of the Reign of Guſtavus III. To which is added, an Appendix, containing an Account of the Aſſaſſination of that Monarch, with ſome intereſting Anecdotes of the Court of St. Peterſburgh during the Viſit of the Duke of Sudermania and the preſent King of Sweden to the Ruſſian Capital.* 12mo. Cradock and Joy. 6s. 1809.

This is a very pleaſing, well-written, and intereſting little volume, and worth a hundred of the novel tribe, which the preſs almoſt hourly projects into the capacious and ſtill unſatisfied maw of the circulating library. It is well known that Guſtavus III. when Prince Royal of Sweden, married the Princeſs Sophia Magdalena of Denmark—that great coldneſs for a long time ſubſiſted between them, brought on by accident, and fomented by intrigue—but that at length a proper underſtanding took place, a reconciliation enſued, the intrigue which occaſioned the miſconception was diſcovered, and the offender diſgraced. The Letters are of courſe imaginary, but the hiſtorical facts are accurately preſerved. The account of the aſſaſſination of this truly amiable Monarch cannot be peruſed without the warmeſt indignation and abhorrence againſt the cruel contrivers and perpetrators of ſo enormous a crime. The noble firmneſs alſo of the laſt King of Sweden, lately dethroned, in his behaviour to the haughty Catherine of Ruſſia, is demonſtrated in a very entertaining anecdote, communicated in the Appendix.

ART. 18. *The Aſſaſſin of St. Glenroy, or the Axis of Life, a Novel. By Anthony Frederick Holſtein, Author of Sir Owen Glendower.* 12mo. 4 vols. 1l. Newman and Co. 1809.

It certainly muſt require a conſiderable degree of ingenuity to continue, with any thing like conſiſtency, a work like this through four volumes. To introduce the Auguſtas, Lady Orinas, Lord Roſvers, Major Langdons, Euſtaces, Montgomerys, and other fine names, here and there, backwards and forwards, ſometimes in raptures, ſometimes in anguiſh, without either contradiction or confuſion. In our opinion, this is done as well here as uſually on ſuch occaſions; but we cannot help exclaiming, as Dr. Johnſon is reported to have done on hearing a complicated piece of muſic dexterouſly performed, "would that it were impoſſible."

ART.

MILITARY.

ART. 19. *A few Remarks, explanatory of the Motives which guided the Operations of the British Army, during the late ſhort Campaign in Spain. By Brigadier General Henry Clinton.* 8vo. 30 pp. 1s. Egerton. 1809.

ART. 20. *Obſervations on the Movements of the Britiſh Army in Spain: in Reply to the Statement lately publiſhed by Brigadier General Henry Clinton. By a Britiſh Officer. Second Edition.* 8vo. 40 pp. Murray. 1809.

As a more elaborate and detailed account of the operations of Sir J. Moore's army in Spain, and of the conduct purſued by that Officer, has been publiſhed by one of his brothers, Mr. James Moore, we ſhall content ourſelves with a brief notice of the two pamphlets now before us.

The remarks of General Clinton begin with "the change of plan from the retreat upon Portugal to the forward move and junction with Sir David Baird." This change of plan is accounted for by the circumſtance of the whole of the enemy's force, which might have been employed againſt the ſeparated Britiſh corps, having been carried into Catalonia, or againſt Madrid. Little is ſaid to explain the long continuance of Sir J. Moore's corps at Salamanca, and the apparent indeciſion of its General: but theſe circumſtances, we underſtand, are detailed in the publication of his brother, which we ſhall take an early opportunity to notice. The advance to Sahagun, for the purpoſe of attacking Marſhal Soult, is juſtified by General Clinton, on the ground that there would have been ſufficient time for a ſecure and orderly retreat, had not a ford of the river Eſla, between Sahagun and Aſtorga been rendered impaſſable by the ſudden melting of the ſnows. The meaſure of retreating into Gallicia, inſtead of defending Aſtorga, (as the Marquis De Romana had propoſed,) is vindicated on the plea that the country was exhauſted of proviſions, that the enemy was approaching in very ſuperior numbers, and that the poſition at Aſtorga was unprepared for defence. The brigadier alſo endeavours to juſtify the precipitancy of Sir J. Moore's retreat, by the poſſibility that ſome corps of the enemy might be detached to the right and left of the road by which the Britiſh army was marching; and he accounts for the change of deſtination from Vigo to Corunna by the greater diſtance of the former place from Lugo, when the army had halted and offered battle to the enemy.

Theſe are the principal topics and arguments in the exculpatory pamphlet of General Clinton. The reply, by a Britiſh officer,

officer, goes more into detail, and, after expreſſing the author's diſappointment at finding the ſtatements of an officer ſo high on the ſtaff of that army, confuſed, and his reaſonings fallacious, gives, what appears to us, a more clear and accurate view of the tranſactions in queſtion. According to him, the retreat through Gallicia was a diſgraceful flight, and we ſhould look in vain for either enterpriſe or judgment in the conduct of it. 'We fled,' ſays the author, 'with precipitation, through the ſtrong and very defenſible paſſes of Gallicia, and ſacrificed, without remorſe, our men and our reputation.'

He begins by ſtating, what, (if correct,) would prove great want of information at head quarters, that neither the communication between the reſpective corps of General Hope and of Sir John Moore, nor that between the corps of Sir John Moore and Sir David Baird was ever ſeriouſly threatened by the enemy; who, after the defeat of the Spaniſh army at Burgos, had marched "to their left upon Tudela, by way of Soria and Burgo de Oſma." He alſo declares his belief that the Britiſh army did not occupy the ſerious attention of the enemy, until Sir J. Moore moved forward, firſt upon Valladolid, and then towards Burgos. He alſo denies that any ſerious preparations were made for a retreat upon Portugal, until General Hope's junction with the troops at Salamanca took place.

Of the meaſures which this author would have recommended after the defeat of the Spaniſh armies, we are not competent to judge. Events however, we muſt obſerve, have tended greatly to corroborate his aſſertion, that "there never was any fixed plan of operations," and "that we were the creatures of accident." After remarking on the accidental intelligence which prevented our retreat from being cut off, the author deſcribes the country through which it was made, and thence infers, that it was made under the moſt favourable circumſtances, though he cannot admit its neceſſity, ſince "almoſt every part of the road offered a ſtrong and difficult paſs, and every inch of ground might have been ſucceſsfully diſputed; but, as we *did* decide to abandon Gallicia, he denies the neceſſity of ſo much precipitation; ſince, (as he aſſerts,) we were never compelled to ſhow a large front to the enemy, ſince the cavalry of the enemy was, from the nature of the ground, rendered almoſt entirely uſeleſs, and ſince we might have checked the purſuit of the enemy by a well-timed deſtruction of the bridges and artifical cauſeways. This part of the ſubject is diſcuſſed by the author at ſome length, and is certainly of great importance; as it ſeems to be admitted by all that the ſufferings endured, and diſorders committed by the army, are chiefly imputable to the precipitation of its flight.

Such are the leading topics diſcuſſed in theſe publications. We will not take upon ourſelves to decide on a ſubject of controverſy lying ſo much out of our ordinary habits and avocations; but it muſt be obvious to the readers of theſe pamphlets, that

that the anonymous writer has brought forward objections to the conduct of the campaign, which are not fully obviated by General Clinton.

LAW.

ART. 21. *Proceedings of a General Court Martial, held at the Horse Guards, on the 24th and 27th of March, 1792, for the Trial of Captain Richard Powell, Lieutenant Chriſtopher Seton, and Lieutenant John Hall, on ſeveral Charges preferred againſt them, reſpectively, by William Cobbett, late Serjeant Major of the ſaid Regiment, together with ſeveral Letters which paſſed between the ſaid William Cobbett and Sir Charles Gould, Judge Advocate General, and various other Letters and Documents connected therewith, in order of their Dates.* 8vo. 87 pp. 2s. 6d. Tipper. 1809.

This is merely a report of certain facts, which it has appeared uſeful to bring forward at this time, and conſequently not a ſubject for critical remarks. Theſe proceedings have been publiſhed in different forms, and at lower prices.

ART. 22. *Seven Charges given to Grand Juries, at the General Quarter Seſſions of the Peace.* 12mo. 59 pp. 2s. 6d. Lackington and Co. 1809.

We have not the ambition of diſcovering or betraying ſecrets, but when there ſeems to be no poſſibility of doing any thing but good by it, we know not why we ſhould refrain. We ſay therefore, without heſitation, that we remember reviewing ſome of theſe charges many years back, as delivered by a truly patriotic magiſtrate, the Rev. S. Partridge, of Boſton, Chairman of the Quarter Seſſions for the hundreds of Kirton and Skirbeck, in the parts of Holland, Lincolnſhire *. They were written and delivered (the two firſt of them at leaſt) in times of great alarm and danger, and for the admirable purpoſes of encouraging patriotic, and repreſſing ſeditious diſpoſitions; to which ends, we doubt not, they were powerfully operative within the ſphere of their circulation.

The author ſays, however, in a ſhort preface, that being of a general and not local concern, "it ſeems unneceſſary to ſay by whom, or where they were delivered." Here we beg leave to differ from him. It is neceſſary to give them their full effect, that they ſhould be known to proceed from a man ſo high in character and eſtimation as Mr. Partridge; and it is neceſſary, for

* See Brit. Crit. Vol. iii. p. 447.; alſo, xi. 446.

the

the ſake of doing juſtice to him, that he ſhould be publicly known to be the promulgator of ſentiments ſo important, at periods of ſuch anxious moment. We rejoice, therefore, not only to ſee the charges collected, but to be able, in this inſtance at leaſt, to baffle the modeſty, and betray the ſecret of the author.

The charges will be found to be correct and truly judicious exhortations on the following ſubjects:—1. Concerning the ſtandard meaſure of corn, and ſeditious publications, 1793. 2. Concerning a general ſubſcription for the internal defence of the kingdom, 1794. 3. Concerning alehouſes, 1795. 4. On the ſame ſubject, and ſome recent Acts of Parliament, 1795. 5. On the Act of Parliament for the defence and ſecurity of the realm, 1798. 6. On the preliminaries of peace, and a plentiful harveſt, 1801. 7. On the Act for raiſing an additional military force.

POLITICS.

ART. 23. *Elements of Reform, or an Account of the Motives and Intentions of the Advocates for Parliamentary Reformation. By William Cobbett, Proprietor of the Political Regiſter.* 8vo. 24 pp. 6d. Aſperne, &c. &c. 1809.

We here ſee Mr. Cobbett exactly as he was when we moſt cordially admired and praiſed his writings; the advocate of the monarchy, and the detector of the arts of demagogues. That he has ſince become a demagogue, and the practiſer of thoſe very arts which he here expoſes, is, we believe, no leſs true than it is ſtrange. But whatever may be his art, in oppoſing his preſent opinions to thoſe which he formerly publiſhed, nothing can diminiſh the force of thoſe ſtubborn facts, which he here ſtates reſpecting the conduct of the elections, and the nature of the legiſlative aſſembly elected, "where equal repreſentation prevails, where almoſt every man has a vote at elections, and where thoſe elections annually recur." Let thoſe who wiſh for a change in the repreſentation of this country, look to America, where ſuch a change has been tried, and ſee the reſult of the experiment.

ART. 24. *A ſecond Letter on the Claims of Colonel Wardle to the Thanks of the Country: Occaſioned by the late Trial in Weſtminſter Hall. By a Citizen.* 8vo. 22 pp. 1s. J. J. Stockdale. 1809.

The former letter of this writer, (alluded to in the title page,) is, if we miſtake not, the ſame which we * lately noticed. In

* Brit. Crit. for July, 1809, page 78.

that

that letter the claims of Mr. Wardle to public approbation, were ſtrictly, but temperately examined. In the letter before us, the author aſſumes a higher tone, and, from the circumſtances of the late trial, inſiſts that the gentleman in queſtion, far from being intitled to the thanks of his countrymen, deſerves their ſevereſt reprobation. As the matter may ſtill be conſidered as * depending, it would not become us to enter into the diſcuſſion. We believe, however, that, whatever may be the event of the proſecution inſtituted againſt the plaintiff and witneſſes on the late trial, there are few perſons among thoſe who joined in the "votes of thanks" alluded to, who do not regret the part which they bore in promoting them; nor is there an ingenuous and reflecting mind, which does not deſpiſe popularity which was ſo unworthily acquired, and ſo deſervedly loſt.

ART. 25. *The Subſtance of a Speech delivered by the Right Hon. Spencer Perceval, in the Houſe of Commons, on the 8th and 9th of March, 1809, in the Debate on the Inquiry into the Conduct of his Royal Highneſs the Duke of York. From the Notes of a Short-hand Writer.* 8vo. 140 pp. 3s. 6d. J. J. Stockdale. 1809.

It muſt be a circumſtance highly pleaſing to every impartial friend to juſtice, that ſomething, approaching at leaſt to a correct report of the very important ſpeech of the Chancellor of the Exchequer on that great occaſion, ſhould be laid before the public. Even as it appeared in the papers of the time, this ſpeech was evidently filled with matter of great moment; and it certainly will be read with more ſatisfaction in the preſent form, and with more reliance on its exactneſs.

The object of the Right Hon. Speaker was to recall to the attention of the Houſe the original charges againſt the Royal Commander in Chief, and to ſhow by argument that they had not been proved. Having taken a general view of the evidence, and ſhown deciſively that it failed entirely in proving either perſonal corruption in his Royal Highneſs, or any certainty of his connivance at the corrupt practices which actually were carried on, the reſolution which he propoſed to the Houſe, acquitting his Royal Highneſs from thoſe charges, followed moſt naturally, and

* A bill of indictment, we underſtand, has been preferred againſt the plaintiff, Mr. Wright and his principal witneſs, Mrs. Clarke, for a conſpiracy. But whether the late defendant has, or has not, been juſtly chargeable with the *debt*, enough has tranſpired at the trial, to ſhow that his connexion with the witneſs was neither moral in itſelf, nor could have been produced by patriotic motives.

on the moſt perfect principles of juſtice. Any perſon accuſed ought either to be condemned or acquitted; but an addreſs, ſuch as was propoſed by Mr. Wardle, not affirming that the charges were proved, yet deſiring the penalty of that proof, the authoritative removal of his Royal Highneſs from office, to be inflicted, was what every perſon would have felt in his own caſe to be moſt groſsly unjuſt. Thus it will undoubtedly be felt univerſally when cool conſideration ſhall take the office of judging, aſſumed for a time by party violence.

"Can it be gravely propoſed to us," aſks Mr. Perceval, with convincing force, "that we ſhould conclude our long and laborious enquiry into this important ſubject, with an opinion which we affirm with heſitation, and almoſt retract as ſoon as we affirm it*? Can it be ſeriouſly intended that we ſhould ſtate, not that, in plain language, the accuſation of corruption is ſpecifically eſtabliſhed; not that it is impoſſible that theſe corrupt practices could have exiſted without the knowledge of the Duke of York; but, as if the truth or falſehood of that allegation was a matter of indifference, that whether they exiſted without his knowledge, or with it, it amounts practically to the ſame thing: the concluſion muſt be ſtill the ſame; and this Houſe muſt equally, in either caſe, addreſs the king to remove him." P. 6.

We ſtrongly recommend this publication to all who would wish to preſerve at leaſt one authentic document on a ſubject of ſuch moment.

DIVINITY.

ART. 26. *Sacred Truths, addreſſed to the Children of Iſrael, reſiding in the Britiſh Empire, containing Strictures on the Book entitled, the New Sanhedrim, and Obſervations on ſome of the Proceedings of the Grand Sanhedrim, convened in Paris by Order of the French Government; tending to ſhew that the Jews can gain nothing by altering their preſent Belief, proving the local Reſtoration to the Land of Promiſe, and clearly demonſtrating that Bonaparte is not the Man, the promiſed Meſſiah: By L. Cohen.* 12mo. 51 pp. 2s. 6d. Exeter, printed by Baſely, for the Author. 1808.

In our 33d Vol. pages 197 and 8, we noticed both the tranſactions of the Pariſian Sanhedrim, convened by order of

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* See Colonel Wardle's motion, "That it is *the opinion* of this Houſe, that ſuch abuſes could not exiſt without the knowledge of the Commander in Chief; and if they did, (if that could be urged in his favour) that the command could not in ſafety or in prudence be entruſted to him any longer." A more ſhabby and ſhuffling mode of attack cannot well be conceived, founded only on a doubtful opinion.

For a art,

Bonaparte, and a Letter occaſioned by that publication. Mr. Cohen addreſſes his brethren on the ſame ſubject, and ſo far as he endeavours to prove to them that the French emperor is not the Meſſiah, we heartily wiſh him ſucceſs. But when he ſays that "all arguments will fall to the ground which attempt to prove to the Jews the divinity of Jeſus of Nazareth, in whatſoever ſhape it may be attempted," he ſtates only the obſtinate prejudices of his fraternity, in oppoſition to that which the prophecies of his Bible do not indiſtinctly promiſe. When he ſpeaks of "the jealouſy of God to have no other God but him," he ſhould recollect that our doctrine is, that Chriſt Jeſus is that very God, who ſo declared his jealouſy, and not another. He ſhows very truly that the Engliſh Jews have infinitely more liberty than the French.

ART. 27. *Jubilee. A Sermon preached at the Pariſh Church of Biddenden, Kent; by the Rev. Edward Nares, Rector; on the 25th of October,* 1809; *being the Day on which his Majeſty King George the Third entered into the fiftieth Year of his Reign.* Cr. 8vo. 20 pp. Rivingtons, &c. 1809.

The ſame feeling which led to the joyous and unanimous celebration of the Regal Jubilee will doubtleſs have given occaſion to many clerical diſcourſes of much elegance and loyalty. That which is here noticed happens to come firſt to our hands, and therefore ſhall receive the firſt attention. Nor can we expect that it will by many be exceeded, in propriety as to its topics, or ability in the mode of handling them.

"Three diſtinct matters," ſays this preacher, "immediately preſent themſelves to our conſideration. Firſt, whether it is conſiſtent with the religion of our Redeemer to offer up ſuch prayers to the throne of God's Majeſty? Secondly, what are the obligations and duties, which, as members of ſociety, the Chriſtian religion and the laws of our country lay upon us in this particular? and Thirdly, whether we are juſtified in paying any ſuch particular tribute of reſpect to the perſon, who, for ſo unuſual a length of time, has ſway'd the ſceptre of theſe realms?" P. 2.

Under the firſt of theſe diviſions, Mr. E. N. briefly but clearly explains the connection of political governments with our Holy Religion. Under the ſecond, he very uſefully ſtates the nature of the Britiſh Conſtitution, ſo far as the Sovereign is concerned; and under the third, he dwells, as the occaſion demanded, and his own juſt feeling of the ſubject impelled, on the perſonal merits of the King. After ſtating moſt truly the cares, labours, and dangers of the ſituation of a King, he thus proceeds.

"For nearly fifty years of his life then has OUR venerable and excellent Sovereign ſtood in this very ſituation, expoſed to every temptation of luxury and wealth; living conſtantly within the vortex of a diſſipated metropolis, and ſubject to every deception

which the artful and ſelf-intereſted could practice againſt him. Circumſtances, which added to the danger of ſo expoſed a ſituation have commonly ſo reduced the periods of Kings reigns, that calculators have determined from obſervations of the regal tables of all countries in the world, that no King can be *expected* to reign above *eighteen* or *twenty* years; ſo that already has our venerable Sovereign exceeded the average duration by the immenſe amount of *thirty* years; a fact which may therefore juſtly be attributed partly to his extreme temperance, partly to the great worth of his character, which has procured him ſo many friends, and above all ſurely to the bleſſing of God's providential protection of him, in every trial and every difficulty; of which God knows he has had his ſhare, perhaps more than any other Britiſh Sovereign, owing to the very extraordinary circumſtances of the times, and ſtrange condition of the world.—But neither has God permitted the misfortunes which have overwhelm'd other potentates to reach him, nor has he become a victim to any inordinate luſts and paſſions, or to the ſtratagems of wicked men.—He is literally the only crown'd head in Europe whom God has preſerved, or whoſe throne has been upheld during the diſtractions of the times; nor has he fallen, in any one inſtance during ſo long, ſo laborious, and ſo trying a reign, into any of thoſe follies, vices and wickedneſſes, which even had power to overcome the two moſt eminent Kings of Judah and Jeruſalem. Theſe are circumſtances which ſurely may be dwelt upon even in this place. Let us think upon the frailty of our own fooliſh and vain hearts, and conſider how *we* ſhould have withſtood ſuch temptations, had power, wealth and greatneſs, been ſo placed within *our* reach.—Misfortunes cannot ſhake him. Let us aſk ourſelves how *we* ſhould bear what HE bears, not only without a murmur, but with cheerfulneſs; I mean, the loſs and deprivation of ſight!" P. 14.

We cannot allow ſpace for a further ſpecimen, except only the concluſion of the next paragraph, which has in it ſomething peculiarly ſtriking.

"It may not be out of the way to obſerve, that he is perhaps the only perſon who will not participate in the feſtivities of this day, for it is a remarkable circumſtance that the Jubilee at court is not to commence, till HE is retired to his reſt!—THE BEST MEN MIGHT ENVY HIM THE REPOSE OF SUCH A NIGHT!" P. 17.

May he long enjoy the recollection of that day and night!

ART. 28. *A Sketch of the Eccleſiaſtical Eſtabliſhment. In a Sermon preached in the Pariſh of Great Yarmouth, May* 10, 1809, *at the Viſitation of the venerable Archdeacon Yonge. By the Rev. Henry Bathurſt, L.L.B. Rector of North Creek and Oby in Norfolk.* 4to. 2s. Stockdale, 1809.

This is a very maſterly diſcourſe, and muſt have made a forcible impreſſion upon its auditors. The preacher ſpeaks the language

guage of truth, and conveys the admonitions ſuitable to the occaſion, with a dignity and emphaſis becoming his profeſſion and his character as a miniſter of Chriſt. The great precepts inculcated, after vindicating the neceſſity of an eſtabliſhment, and the peculiar excellence of our own, are reſidence, a ſtrict regard to profeſſional character, and to official duties. Theſe ſalutary and important maxims are impreſſed with peculiar energy, and with every demonſtration of deep reflection and extenſive reading.—There is an occaſional want of perſpicuity, ariſing probably from the idea of compreſſing much matter in a ſmall limit; but the whole Diſcourſe will well repay the reader's attention, and may be properly recommended to the peruſal of every clergyman.

The text is from Matt. v. 13, "Ye are the ſalt of the earth; but if the ſalt hath loſt its ſavour, wherewith ſhall ye be ſalted,"—than which nothing could poſſibly be more appropriate.

GRAMMAR.

ART. 29. *An Engliſh Grammar; comprehending the Principles and Rules of the Language, illuſtrated by appropriate Exerciſes. By Lindley Murray.* 8vo. 2 Vols. 1l. 1s. York, printed; Longman and Co. &c. London. 1808.

We have had no grammarian, within the compaſs of our critical career, who has employed ſo much labour and judgment upon our native language as the author of theſe volumes. The preſent edition, conſiſting chiefly of matter which we have already examined and approved *, does not demand of us any very critical attention. The author informs us, in his preface, that he has embraced the opportunity of this republication to reviſe his grammar, and to enlarge it to the amount of more than ninety pages, interſperſed in various parts of the firſt volume. He alſo ſtates the following particulars, which it is but juſt to lay before the public in his own words:

"In preparing for the *octavo* edition †, the author examined the moſt reſpectable publications on the ſubject of grammar that had recently appeared; and he has, in conſequence, been better enabled to extend and improve his work. Theſe improvements conſiſt chiefly of a number of obſervations, calculated to illuſtrate and confirm particular rules and poſitions contained in the grammar; and of many critical diſcuſſions, in juſtification of ſome of its parts, againſt which objections had been advanced. Theſe diſcuſſions are not of ſmall importance, or of a merely ſpeculative nature. They reſpect ſome of the eſtabliſhed principles and

* See our General Index to the firſt 20 Volumes of the Britiſh Critic, and the ſeparate Indexes ſince that period.

† The former editions were in 12mo.

arrangements of the language; and the author preſumes, that while they ſupport theſe principles, they will be found to contain ſome views and conſtructions which the reader may uſefully apply to a variety of other occaſions." P. 2.

We are of opinion, that this edition of Mr. Murray's Works on Engliſh Grammar deſerves a place in libraries, and will not fail to obtain it. His ſmaller editions continue to be ſold for the uſe of ſchools.

ART. 30. *Latin Proſody made eaſy. By J. Carey, L. L. D. Private Teacher of the Claſſics, French, and Short Hand. A new Edition, enlarged and improved.* 8vo. 387 pp. 10s. 6d. Longman and Co. 1808.

We briefly noticed this very uſeful work in our ſixteenth volume, p. 694; too briefly indeed for its merits, were it not that its very ſubject is ſuch as almoſt precludes diſcuſſion, unleſs there had been any thing very material to controvert, which we did not diſcover. In the preſent edition, we have ſtill more to admire the perſevering diligence, and ſound judgment of the author. It is enlarged by much more than half; and among the additions we find an exact account of more than fifty ſpecies of Latin verſe, further notices of ancient pronunciation, a metrical key to Horace's odes, a ſynopſis of Horatian metres, a diſſertation on the power of the initial *s*, a copious index, beſides a great variety of minuter improvements. It is now a book of unexampled utility, whether for reference, or for the ſtudy of the Latin proſody.

Dr. Carey ſpeaks ſtrongly of the inaccuracy of the *Corpus Poetarum*, uſually called Maittaire's, which accident led him to diſcover to be nothing better, though it bears ſo reſpectable a name, than a ſervile re-impreſſion from the common editions of the day. This notice is important, and the author ſufficiently explains how he was led to obſerve it.

ART. 31. *Latin Proſody made eaſy; and abridged for the Uſe of Schools.* 12mo. 194 pp. 3s. 6d. Longman and Co. 1809.

After the juſt commendations which we have given to the preceding volume, it muſt be almoſt ſuperfluous to ſay that this alſo is valuable. It is an abridgment by the author himſelf: and therefore, in proportion to its ſize, will ſhare the merits of the former; and not only ſo, but having been the reſult of a freſh reviſion, contains corrections, and ſupplies ſome defects, which had before eſcaped his notice. The author ſpeaks with ſo much modeſty of the imperfections of his firſt edition, that we the more rejoice at not having attempted to point them out. Such an author will always be improving his own works, without the ſtimulus of cenſure.

ART.

ART. 32. *Grammatical Queſtions, adapted to the Grammar of Lindley Murray: with Notes.* 12mo. 82 pp. 2s. Banbury, printed, Lackington and Co. London. 1809.

The author of this little work ſigns his name C. Bradley, Wallingford, to the dedication which he addreſſes to Dr. Valpy; a moſt fit patron for a ſcholaſtic book on grammar. The book conſiſts chiefly of very ſhort queſtions, founded on the work alluded to: but in the notes are many proofs that the author's ſtudies have been extended to works on philoſophical grammar. In explaining *ſhall* and *will*, however, at page 16, he would have ſucceeded better, if he had known the excellent rule laid down by Mr. Mitford, in the concluſion of his work on the Harmony of Language *. He there ſays, from a treatiſe of Mr. T. Whately, what is moſt juſt, that the true Engliſh *future* is ſimply this, *I ſhall, thou wilt, he will, We ſhall, you will, they will;* and that the other uſes of the verb *will* belong to it only in its ſeparate ſtate, of declaring the act of volition. The whole confuſion and difficulty therefore have ariſen from the practice of calling *ſhall* or *will* the ſigns of the future, as if equivalent. This ought to be univerſally known, for the ſake of foreigners and ſtudents in Engliſh; and we therefore mentioned it before, in reviewing Mr. Mitford's book †; and now take this opportunity to ſtate it again.

The book appears to be uſeful, and may be recommended as an auxiliary in ſchools.

MISCELLANIES.

ART. 33. *Another Gueſs at Junius, and a Dialogue.* 8vo. 106 pp. Hookham, Junior. 1809.

Of all the *Gueſſes* reſpecting the author of Junius, that which is now before us is, in our opinion, the moſt improbable. The probability, according to this author, is, that the writer of thoſe celebrated letters was no leſs a perſon than the late Earl of Chatham. Were there no other objection, and there are ſurely many, we could never believe that his great and comprehenſive mind, accuſtomed to the higheſt objects, could ſtoop to the compoſition of political libels; for ſuch many of thoſe letters muſt be deemed, with all the ability diſplayed in them; that, ſituated as he was, he could have concealed ſuch a correſpondence from his family, friends, and the world at large; that

* Page 379, 2d Edition.

† See Brit. Crit. Vol. XXX. p. 366.

he would have intermeddled in the petty conteſts between Wilkes and Horne Tooke, or condeſcended to the legal cavils, as in one inſtance they certainly were, directed againſt Lord Mansfield. But it is needleſs to purſue the argument, ſince the author's reaſonings tend only to ſhow that Lord Chatham *might* have written thoſe letters, and ſcarcely offer a probable circumſtance to prove, that he was the writer.

The Dialogue ſubjoined is between Lord Chatham, and the late Mr. Pitt, and relates ſolely to the adminiſtration of the latter; to which it gives a merited, but not a well-written eulogium. We cannot however admit (what is too readily conceded by the author) that, in order to render the Union with Ireland the more neceſſary, Mr. Pitt fomented the religious differences in that kingdom. Such an aſſertion is wholly without proof; and thoſe differences may be diſtinctly traced to cauſes which no miniſter could influence, and every honeſt miniſter muſt wiſh to remove.

ART. 34. *A familiar Treatiſe on Perſpective, deſigned for Ladies, and thoſe who are unacquainted with the Principles of Optics and of Geometry. Whereby, in a few Days, ſufficient of this uſeful Science may be learned to enable any Perſon accuſtomed to the Uſe of the Pencil, to draw Landſcapes, and the ſimpler Objects of Art, with perſpective Accuracy. By M. Daniel.* 12mo. 43 pp. 5s. Darton and Harvey. 1807.

This book, ſmall as it is, contains 16 plates, beſides a neat etching which faces the title, and this may account for its apparently diſproportionate price. Very numerous are the treatiſes on perſpective, ſeveral of which profeſs to ſimplify the principles of the ſcience as much as poſſible. The preſent book has certainly brought it into the narroweſt compaſs; but the plans and figures are exactly the ſame in effect with many that have been publiſhed before. This indeed is almoſt inevitable, for truth is unchangeable; and ſimple truth admits of little variation in its aſpect.

ART. 35. *Midas; or a ſerious Inquiry into Taſte and Genius, including a Propoſal for the certain Advancement of the elegant Arts. To which is added, by way of Illuſtration, a Fragment of ancient Hiſtory. By Antony Fiſgrave, LL.D.* 12mo. 208 pp. 7s. Muray. 1808.

Though this be entitled a ſerious inquiry, it appears to be very much otherwiſe; nor is the tale, entitled a fragment of ancient hiſtory, of any different caſt. We cannot ſay that we have been able clearly to diſcover the driſt of the author in compoſing theſe cloſely printed pages; but as they are chiefly addreſſed

addreſſed to artiſts and connoiſſeurs, we leave the exact appreciation of them to their verdict.

ART. 36. *Sketches Inſtructive and Entertaining, in Engliſh, German, and French; containing Hiſtorical Tales, Heroic Tales, Anecdotes, Recreations in Natural Hiſtory, Statiſtical Information, &c. By Dr. Render, Profeſſor of Modern Languages, and Author of various grammatical and philological Works.* 8vo. 173 pp. 6s. Edinburgh; printed at the Univerſity Preſs. Symonds and Co. London. 1808.

In 1772, Baretti publiſhed a work very ſimilar to this, which he ſtyled, "An Introduction to the moſt uſeful European Languages;" and that publication was, we believe, generally approved. The languages there introduced were the Engliſh, French, Italian, and Spaniſh, ſo diſpoſed in parallel columns, as to give, ſays the title, "in one view, the manner of expreſſing the ſame ſentence in each language." Exactly of the ſame kind is Dr. Render's preſent book, except that we have here only three languages, and of theſe one is German, which the former work did not give. In one reſpect, however, we prefer the plan of Baretti; that all his paſſages are extracted from celebrated authors, in one or other of the four languages, to which he adds his own tranſlations of the three others. Dr. Render does not quote any author, and therefore gives us only his own authority to reſt upon in any language. This authority may be very good, nor do we wiſh to deny or queſtion it; but ſtill, where the excellence of ſtyle is the object, the ſanction of an eſtabliſhed name is not immaterial.

The ſtories and anecdotes, which extend to page 95, are much the beſt part of the book, being in general highly intereſting. The recreations in natural hiſtory are much leſs ſatisfactory. So far indeed, as they contain accounts of animals, they are very ſlight, and not always to be depended upon. The book, however, muſt be found uſeful, eſpecially to ſtudents in German, for whom Dr. Render has before provided ſeveral other publications.

ART. 37. *Hints to Freſh-men at the Univerſity of Cambridge. Third Edition.* 12mo. 56 pp. 1s. 6d. Mawman. 1807.

We are reminded of this little work, which we really thought we had noticed long ago, by having a copy ſent to us with a very polite inſcription. We cannot give a much better ſpecimen of it than appears in a very ſhort addreſs to the reader, thus expreſſed.

"Reader, if you have opened theſe pages with a hope of diſcovering in them, *Proofs of the Inutility of Lectures and Tutors—Improvements in the Management of Horſes and Dogs—A Plan for paying*

paying Debts, by Means of Cards and Dice, or a Guide to the Haunts of the frail Siſterhood, with Directions for the Cure of a certain Complaint, ſpare yourſelf the trouble of proceeding any further. You I have not addreſſed; for you, methinks, are *graduated!*—In what ſchool, I need not ſay."

The following maxim is one of thoſe which are no leſs remarkable for utility than truth.

"Generally ſpeaking, the ſtock of knowledge acquired at the Univerſity bears an inverſe proportion to the ſum of money ſpent there." P. 9.

This is as fit for Oxford as for Cambridge, as are moſt of the directions in the book. As are theſe alſo—

"Place no confidence in the reviler of religion. He who is faithleſs to his God will not ſcruple to deceive man." P. 10.

"On no account condeſcend to owe your introduction into company to your ſong. Is that your only title to an invitation? Then ſtay at home, till you have acquired a better." P. 29.

"Be not ſo pitiful a coward, ſo abject and wretched a ſlave of faſhion, as to diſown at any time the virtues which you practiſe, and affect the vices of which you are not guilty." P. 30.

The character of the book will be clearly ſeen from theſe quotations: and as moſt of the admonitions are equally general it would be a material improvement, and very favourable to the ſale, to change the title to "Hints to Freſhmen at the Univerſities." The obſervations which excluſively applied to one or other Univerſity might eaſily be diſtinguiſhed.

We have heard it intimated that the author, who certainly need not conceal his name, is Mr. Philip Dodd, of Magdalen College.

MONTHLY LIST OF PUBLICATIONS.

DIVINITY.

A Treatiſe on the Conduct of God to the Human Species, and on the Divine Miſſion of Jeſus Chriſt. By the late Rev. James Hare, A. M. Rector of Coln St. Denys, Glouceſterſhire, &c.

Sermons on ſeveral Subjects, from the Old Teſtament. By John Hampſon, M. A. Rector of Sunderland, and Curate of St. John's Chapel. 9s.

A Courſe of Lectures, containing a Deſcription and ſyſtematic Arrangement of the ſeveral Branches of Divinity, accompanied with an Account both of the principal Authors, and the Progreſs which has been made at different Periods in Theological Learning. By Herbert Marſh, D. D. F. R. S. Part I, 3s.

An

An Attempt to ſhow the Folly and Danger of Methodiſm. By the Editor of the Examiner. 2s. 6d.

Letters to the Rev. Daniel Veyſie, B. D. occaſioned by his Preſervative againſt Unitarianiſm. By Lant Carpenter, L.L.D. 7s. 6d.

An Oration delivered on Monday, Oct. 16, 1809, on laying the firſt Stone of the New Gravel-Pit Meeting-Houſe, in Paradiſe Field, Hackney. By Robert Aſpland, Miniſter of the Gravel-Pit Congregation. 1s.

Reflections on the Tendency of a Publication, entitled "Hints to the Public and the Legiſlature on the Nature and Effect of Evangelical Preaching, by a Barriſter." By the Rev. John Hume Spry, A. M. Miniſter of Chriſt Church, Bath. 2s. 6d.

Sermons, altered and adapted to the Engliſh Pulpit, from French Writers; to which are added, Forms of, and Obſervations upon, Pariſh Regiſters. Vol. II. By Sam. Partridge, M. A. F. S. A. Vicar of Boſton. 8s.

A Sermon preached at the primary Viſitation of the Right Reverend William, Lord Biſhop of St. Aſaph, at Denbigh, on Wedneſday the 30th of Auguſt, 1809. By John Maſon, A. M. (of Oriel College, Oxford,) Vicar of Llanſilin, near Oſweſtry. Publiſhed at the Requeſt of the Lord Biſhop and the Clergy.

SERMONS ON THE JUBILEE.

In St. Philip's Church Birmingham. By the Rev. Luke Booker, L. L. D. 1s. 6d.

In the Chapel of the Foundling Hoſpital. By the Rev. John Hewlett, B. D. 1s. 6d.

In the Pariſh Church of Biſhop-Wearmouth, Durham. By Robert Gray, D. D. Rector and Prebendary of Durham and of Chicheſter. 1s. 6d.

In the Pariſh Church of Biddenden, Kent. By the Rev. Edward Nares, Rector. 1s.

In the Pariſh Church of Blunham, Bedfordſhire. By the Rev. Robert Porten Beachcroft, A. M. of Oriel College, Oxford, and Rector of Blunham. 1s.

In the Pariſh Church of Dorking, Surry. By the Rev. J. Warneford, M. A. Fellow of Jeſus College, Cambridge, and Curate of Dorking. 1s.

In the Pariſh Church of Boſton, Lincoln. By the Rev. S. Partridge, Vicar. 1s. 6d.

In the Pariſh Church of Framlingham, Suffolk. By the Rev. John Hindes Groom, A. M. late Fellow of Pembroke Hall, Cambridge. 2s. 6d.

In the Pariſh Church of St. Swithin's, London Stone. By the Rev. G. H. Watkins. 1s. 6d.

In Tunbridge-Wells Chapel. By the Rev. Martin Benſon, A. M.

In the Unitarian Chapel, Eſſex-ſtreet. By Thomas Belſham. 1s. 6d.

In

In the Chapel, in Worſhip-ſtreet, Finſbury-ſquare. By John Evans, A. M. 1s.

In the Baptiſt Meeting-Houſe, Eagle-ſtreet, London. By Joſeph Ivimey. 2s.

MEDICAL.

An Analytical View of the Medical Department of the Britiſh Army. By Charles Maclean, M. D. 5s. 6d.

Caſes and Obſervations in Surgery, containing curious and intereſting Caſes of Diſeaſes. By Walter Weldon, Surgeon. 3s. 6d.

The Pharmacopæia of the Royal College of Phyſicians. Tranſlated into Engliſh by Dr. Campbell. 12mo. 4s.

A new Medicinal, Economical, and Domeſtic Herbal, being a Letter-preſs Volume of Deſcription to Dr. Newton's Plates. 5s.

The Pathology of the Membrane of the Larynx and Bronchia. By John Chene, M. D. 10s. 6d.

HISTORY. TRAVELS.

The Hiſtory of the Helvetic Republics. By Francis Hare Naylor, Eſq. 4 vols. 8vo. 1l. 16s.

Letters from Walcheren, being a full and impartial Account of the daily Operations of the Army under the Command of the Earl of Chatham, from its landing on the Bevelands till its return to England. By an Officer of the 81ſt Regiment. 10s. 6d.

Continental Excurſions, or Tours into France, Switzerland, and Germany, in 1782, 1787, and 1789. With a Deſcription of Paris, and the Glaciers of Savoy. To which are added, Obſervations upon the Diſpoſition of the French, previous to the Revolution. By the Rev. Thomas Pennington, M. A. Rector of Thorley, Herts, &c. 2 vols. 15s.

A Journal of the Military Operations during the Blockade and Siege of Genoa; tranſlated from the French of Paul Thiebalt, General of Brigade. By John Maunde. 6s.

Sir Ralph Sadler's State Papers. To which is added, a Memoir of the Life of Sir R. Sadler, with ſome hiſtorical Notes. By Walter Scott, Eſq. 2 vols. 4to. 5l. 5s.

BIOGRAPHY.

Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Victor Alfieri, the celebrated Italian Dramatiſt. Written by himſelf. 2 vols. 8vo. 18s.

Lives of the moſt Eminent Britiſh Naval Heroes; comprehending Details of their Achievements in various Quarters of the Globe: forming a complete Naval Hiſtory from the Reign of Henry VII. to the preſent Time. 12mo. 7s.

LAW.

Proceedings in the Vice-Admiralty Court at Malta in the Caſe of the King George Privateer, Nov. 14, 1807, before the Right Worſhipful J. Sewell, L.L.D. 1s.

The

The Speech at large of Sir Vicary Gibbs, Knt. his Majeſty's Attorney-General, on moving for a Rule to ſhow Cauſe why a Criminal Information ſhould not be filed againſt Henry Clifford, Eſq. and others, made in the Court of King's Bench, on Monday, Nov. 20, 1809. Accurately and impartially taken in Short-hand by Mr. Farquharſon.

Seven Charges given to Grand Juries, at the General Quarter Seſſions of the Peace. 2s. 6d.

POLITICAL.

The Principles and Conduct of the War. 2s.

Some Obſervations on the Statement and Evidence contained in the Fourth Report preſented to Parliament, on the Conduct and Tranſactions of the Dutch Commiſſioners. By Joſeph Clayton Jennyns, Eſq. Barriſter at Law.

POETRY.

Imitations and Tranſlations from the Ancient and Modern Claſſics; together with original Poems, never before publiſhed, Collected by J. C. Hobhouſe, B. A. of Trinity College, Cambridge. 10s. 6d.

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The Popiſh Divan, or Political Sanhedrim: a Satirical Poem; inſcribed to the Univerſity of Oxford, and the whole People of England. By Prinaceous. 3s. 6d.

DRAMA.

The Patriotic Entertainment, called the Jubilee, now performing at the Theatre Royal, Haymarket. By Joſeph Kemp, Muſ. Doc. 1s.

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Conſiderations on the paſt and preſent State of the Stage, with Reference to the late Conteſt at Covent Garden Theatre: to which is added, a Plan for a new Theatre for the Purpoſe of hearing Plays. 2s.

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Mrs. Galindo's Letter to Mrs. Siddons: a Narrative of circumſtantial Facts, including Anecdotes, &c. of Mrs. Siddons's Life for the laſt ſeven Years, with ſeveral of her Letters. 5s.

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The Son of the Storm. A Tale. By Henry Siddons. 4 vols. 12mo. 18s.

Dangers through Life, or the Victim of Seduction. By Mrs. Plunkett (late Miſs Gunning.) 3 vols. 15s.

Black Rock Houſe, or Dear-bought Experience. By the Author of a Winter in Bath. 3 vols. 15s.

The Avenger, or the Sicilian Veſpers. 3 vols. 18s.

Celia Suited, or the Rival Heireſſes. 2 vols. 12s.

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The Aſſaſſin of St. Glenroy, or the Axis of Life. By A. F. Holſtein. 4 vols. 1l.

Scenes in Feudal Times, a Romance. By R. H. Wilmot. 4 vols. 16s.

A Winter in Edinburgh, or the Ruſſian Brothers. 3 vols. 15s.

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The Ill-fated Mariner, or Richard the Runaway. By Mrs. Pilkington. 4s.

MISCELLANIES.

The Gentleman's Mathematical Companion for 1810. 2s.

A Catalogue of the Library of the Royal Inſtitution; methodically arranged, with an alphabetical Liſt of Authors. By William Harris, Keeper of the Library. 15s.

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The Proſe Works of John Milton, with a new Tranſlation and an Introduction, by George Burnett, Eſq. of Baliol College, Oxford. 2 vols. 18s.

Evening Amuſements for the Year 1810. By William Frend, Eſq. 3s.

Correſpondence de Madame la Marquiſe du Deffand avec D'Alembert, &c. 3 vols. 15s.

The Gentleman's Veterinary Monitor and Stable Guide. By Yorrick Wilſon, Veterinary Surgeon, Lemington, near Warwick. 8s. 6d.

Logic made Eaſy; or a ſhort View of the Ariſtotelian Syſtem of Reaſoning, and its Application to Literature, Science, and the general Improvement of the Mind. Deſigned chiefly for Students in the Univerſity of Oxford. By Henry Kett, B. D. Fellow and Tutor of Trinity College. 12mo. 3s. 6d.

Remarks occaſioned by the Supplement and Poſtſcript to the ſecond Edition, reviſed and augmented, of Dr. Milner's Tour in Ireland. By the Rev. Thomas Elrington, D. D. late Senior Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin. 2s.

LITERARY

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

We hear with pleaſure, that *Mr. Hodgſon*, Rector of St. George's, Hanover-ſquare, is preparing a collective edition of the works of his venerable relation, the late Biſhop of London, to which he will be enabled to prefix a life of the author, founded on the moſt authentic materials.

Biſhop Horſley's Sermons are in great forwardneſs at the preſs.

A new edition of *Evans's Old Ballads* (uniform with Percy's Reliques and Ellis's Specimens of Antient Poetry) is in the preſs, and will be publiſhed in January. It will be augmented from the Roxburgh, Pepys, and other collections.

Biſhop Percy's Reliques of Ancient Poetry is alſo in the preſs, and a fourth volume is preparing for publication.

Rev. Mr. *Todd's Biographical and Literary Illuſtrations of Chaucer and Gower* will be publiſhed in the courſe of this month.

An Hiſtorical, Topographical, and Statiſtical Deſcription of Chelſea is in the preſs, and may ſoon be expected. The compiler is Mr. *Faulkner*, of *Chelſea*, and it promiſes, from the great diligence which has been uſed, to be an important acceſſion to works of this character.

Mr. *Chirol*, one of his Majeſty's Chaplains at the French Chapel Royal, St. James's, has juſt completed a work, on the intereſting queſtion—"Whether a boarding-ſchool or domeſtic education is beſt calculated for females?" It will form an octavo volume.

A Friendly Gift for Servants and Apprentices, containing characters and anecdotes of good and faithful ſervants, by the author of "Leſſons for young Perſons in humble Life," will be publiſhed ſhortly.

A new edition, being *the third*, of *E. and J. Bruce's Introduction to Geography and Aſtronomy*, is in the preſs, and will ſpeedily be publiſhed.

We underſtand, that the public will ſhortly be gratified by the publication of a ſeries of intereſting *Letters from Madame la Marquiſe du Deffand to the Honourable Horace Walpole*, afterwards the Earl of Orford, from the year 1766 to the year 1780. To theſe will be added, ſome Letters from the ſame Lady to Voltaire, publiſhed from the originals at Strawberry-hill.

Dr. *Laurence* is preparing for the preſs, from the papers of his late brother, a volume of *Critical Obſervations upon the*

New Teſtament, particularly upon the prophecies in the Revelations.

A new edition of the *Theological and Miſcellaneous Works of the late Rev. William Jones, of Nayland*, in ſix large octavo volumes, is in the preſs, and will appear early in the next year.

A Selection from the Heſperides of Robert Herrick, with Notes, and an Engraving of the Head of the Author by Schiavonetti, is printing at Briſtol, and will appear early in January.

The *Ancient Britiſh Drama* will be publiſhed in January. It will be in three volumes, royal octavo, double columns.

The reprint of *Blomefield's Hiſtory of Norfolk* is now completed, in eleven volumes, octavo.

Sir *Richard Hoare's Ancient Wiltſhire* is now at preſs, and the firſt part, containing ſeveral fine plates, will appear early in the ſpring.

It is important to know, that the public will, before Chriſtmas, be benefited by the two following works from the *Rev. Dr. Charles Burney*:—

The Metrical Arrangement of *Æſchyli Chorici Cantus*, and *An Abridgement of Pearſon's Expoſition of the Creed*. This laſt is intended for the uſe of both ſexes.

A Selection from the Juvenilia of George Wither is alſo in a ſtate of conſiderable forwardneſs. The editor has been favoured by Mr. Heber with the loan of the ſcarceſt of Wither's productions, his *Second Remembrancer*, from which ſeveral extracts will be made.

CORRECTIONS.

In our laſt, p. 330, we objected to καταὰπις, as a wrong print, in the Dean of Weſtminſter's edition of Arrian's Indica. But we did not then advert to the circumſtance of that book being profeſſedly written in the Ionic dialect, though the Anabaſis of the ſame author is in the Attic; conſequently in printing καταὰπις the Dean is more correct than Schmeider, who gives καβὰπις, here and in other paſſages.

Page 341, line 2, *for* 1l. 11s. 6d. *read* 2l. 2s.

In p. 438, of the preſent Number, in the note, *inſtead of*, the firſt Elegy of Secundus," *read*, "the firſt book of the Epiſtles of Secundus, Ep. xi. *Ad Sibrandum* Oceonam."